

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 407.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**, a Respectable LAD as APPRENTICE to the Tea, Grocery, and Provision Trade.—Apply to J. H. Conway, Abergavenny.

**WANTED**, by a Person 39 years of age, a Situation as HOUSEKEEPER, where there is one or more grown-up Servants kept. Has lived upwards of the last four years in a highly respectable Farm-house. Can have a good recommendation.—Address, Y. Z., Post-office, Needham Market, Suffolk.

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**TO THE SCHOOL PROFESSION.—TO BE LET**, at Christmas, situated in a large Market-town in Middlesex, on the Great Western Rail, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, with Two Acres of Orchard, &c., attached. The Premises are, and have been for the last thirty years, used as a Boarding School for Young Gentlemen; and, to adapt them for this purpose, large sums of money have been expended. Also, contiguous with the above, a convenient MODERN HOUSE, suitable for a Private Family.—For particulars, apply to SIGMA, Post-office, Totteridge, Herts.

**TO BRITISH SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—A** BRITISH SCHOOLMASTER, of Ten Years' experience, possessing a high certificate, and who has successfully conducted Pupil-teachers through their apprenticeship to Queen Scholarships, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. He leaves his present school at Michaelmas: satisfactory reasons for doing so will be furnished. Is intimately acquainted with the works of the Rev. Richard Dawes, and is fully competent to work out his "Suggestions." Ample testimonials and references.—Address, A. B., 3, Enfield-road North, Kingsland.

**CORN DEALER'S BUSINESS for DISPOSAL**, healthily situated in a large thoroughfare in one of the best suburbs of London. A very compact and respectable trade has been carried on for the last three years. Coming-in about £100, which will include Horse, Carts, Fixtures, and utensils of every description used in the trade.—For address apply, by letter only, to Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, Little Oakley, near Kettering, Northamptonshire. No agent need apply.

**WANTED**, a DOUBLE SHOP WINDOW, Cheap.—Apply, B. D., Hook Norton, Oxon.

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**PHILP'S.—A Newly-Furnished, large, First Class Family and Commercial House**, immediately behind the Register Office, quiet and airy.

**TARIFF OF CHARGES:**  
Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Dinner, 2s.; Tea, 1s. 3d.  
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**A GENTLEMAN**, in Bedford-place, Russell-square, wishes to receive into his family Two or Three YOUNG MEN, who may be residing in London, for the completion of their Education, or for the purposes of Business, and who will not object to conform to the habits of a religious household. References kindly permitted to S. Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., Westminster; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Euston-square; and Rev. William Brock, 12, Gower-street.—Address, Y. Z., Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

**DIFFICULT TEXTS and TEXTS MISUNDERSTOOD.**

**ON SUNDAY EVENING** next (Sept. 4), the Rev. WILLIAM FORSTER will deliver the eighth of a series of Twelve Discourses, at the TEMPORARY FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Hawley-crescent, Camden Town. 1 John v. 7. Subject:—"The Three Heavenly Witnesses;" or, "The Holy Trinity," its Human Origin, its Disastrous Influence, and its Certain Fall.

**POTTINGER'S FINE ART DISTRIBUTION.**  
**NOTICE.—The DRAWING** will take place on THURSDAY, the 15th of SEPTEMBER, at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, at 12 o'clock at noon.—Subscription, 10s. 6d., which includes a Daguerreotype Portrait and One Share. The whole of the beautiful Prizes are now on view, in the large show-room on the ground-floor, at 41, Ludgate-hill. Prospectuses forwarded.—Post-office Orders to Charles R. Pottinger, 41, LUDGATE-HILL.

**NOTICE.**  
**BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATER-PROOF LIGHT OVERCOATS**, resist any amount of rain, without causing perspiration—the fatal objection to all other Waterproofs; air-tight materials being utterly unfit, and dangerous for clothing. Being also free from vulgar singularity, and thoroughly respectable, are adapted, not merely for rainy weather, but for general use at all times. Price 45s. Every size kept; also of CAPES, SHOOTING JACKETS, LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTLES, HABITS, &c., all thoroughly Waterproof.  
W. BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET; and 69, CORNHILL (only).

**ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.—Services** in connexion with the inauguration of the Tutors of Rotherham College will be held in MASBRO' CHAPEL, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7. The Revs. A. Raleigh, S. M'All, Dr. Stowell, T. Seales, James Parsons, and other Ministers, will take part in the Services. Inaugural Addresses will also be delivered by the Rev. F. J. Falding, M.A., Principal, and the Rev. T. Clark, M.A., Professor of Classics and Mathematics. The friends and supporters of the College, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Morning Service at half-past 10. Evening Service at half-past 6. Dinner will be provided at 2 o'clock.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.**  
Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.  
For Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.

**TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN** will be ELECTED IN NOVEMBER.

Forms of application, and all requisite information, may be had of the Secretary, together with the new list of Governors. CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of the general expenses are earnestly solicited.  
Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, Aug. 18, 1853. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

**A WELL-PROPORTIONED and GOOD FARM.—To be let on Lease, or by the Year, HARDWICK, HIGHLAND-HILL, and BROOKFIELD FARMS**, in the parish of Studley, in the county of Warwick, containing 327 acres of Arable and Pasture-land, with excellent home-stalls. These Farms are on the east side of Studley Castle, and about a mile from the village of Studley, and together form a very desirable occupation. There are about 115 acres Pasture, 100 acres of Turnip-land, 100 acres of Wheat and Bean-land, and 12 acres of Plantation, with the Shooting.  
For particulars apply to Mr. ABBOTT, Land Agent, 26, Bedford-row; and Eynesbury, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

**VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT.—For** Peremptory Sale, a Semi-detached VILLA RESIDENCE, with immediate possession.

Mr. JOSEPH B. MAY will SELL by AUCTION, at the COMMERCIAL INN, Ventnor, on THURSDAY, September 8, 1853, at Six o'clock, by direction of the Mortgagees, under a power of sale, "Stretna Cottage," a semi-detached stone-built Residence, with verandah, fronting the south, having side entrance, and garden ground in front and back, pleasantly situated opposite the St. Boniface Hotel, and commanding views of the sea from the upper floor. The House contains—Entrance Passage, two Sitting-rooms, four Bed-rooms, with Kitchen, Water-closets, and Out-offices, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Timothy Bull, at a rental of £20 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. Eldridge, Solicitor, Newport, or of the Auctioneer, 90, High-street, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

**AT TOWNLEY HOUSE, RAMSGATE,** YOUNG LADIES receive a useful, liberal, and Christian Education, with every Domestic Comfort.—Trams, with Engraved View of the House, forwarded on application.

**COALS, 28s. Best.—R. S. DIXON and SON** having Colliers which lower their masts and deliver alongside their Wharf, they SUPPLY the BEST COALS direct from the Ship.—Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

**PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH.** Conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (London), M.R.A.S. &c., &c.

**THE higher Mathematical Classes** receive the benefit of the superintendence and lectures of the REV. PROFESSOR NEWTH, M.A.,

Fellow of University College, London, author of "Elements of Statics," &c.  
The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory either for a college course, or for professional or commercial life. The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

**NEW SCHOOL-ROOMS, SHADWELL.**

**THE present SCHOOLROOMS**, in connexion with EBENEZER CHAPEL, SHADWELL, are small and inconvenient. They are, however, situated in a densely-populated neighbourhood, where are thousands of children for whose education no adequate accommodation has yet been made.

Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities to the young, the Congregation worshipping in the above place have resolved to erect commodious School-rooms, in October next, capable of containing at least 700 children, with Class-rooms for the elder scholars.

They possess an eligible site of freehold ground, entirely paid for, and have already built the foundation walls.

They still require £700 to complete the erection, and, confident of sympathy, appeal to the Christian and philanthropic public to aid them in this important undertaking. The Committee of Management feel assured that the strong claims of the locality have but to be known and felt to secure prompt and liberal support.

Further information may be obtained from the Pastor, Rev. H. Harrison, 8, Rose-lane, Ratcliff; Mr. J. W. Hart, West India Dock-road, Limehouse; Mr. Morris, Leadenhall-market; Mr. Mason, 10, Arbour-street East; Mr. J. Fisher, Union-place, Commercial-road East; and Mr. G. Francis, Ratcliff-highway; who will thankfully receive donations.

**PEACE SOCIETY.**

**TO ADVERTISERS** in the "HERALD of PEACE."—REDUCTION OF CHARGES.—The Publishers of the Herald of Peace beg to inform their Advertising Friends, and the Public generally, that they have resolved, by the following reduced Scale of Charges, to give them even more than the full benefit of the REPEAL of the ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

As the Herald circulates among a class of great respectability, and to a considerable extent beyond the ordinary advertising circles, it presents advantages to the public possessed but by few of the periodicals of the day.

LIST OF CHARGES.	
Six lines and under	0 2 6
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Ten lines	0 3 6
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And for every two additional lines up to half a column	0 0 6
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Half a page	1 3 0
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In plain type, about eight words in a line.

All orders from the country, and all Advertisements sent to the Office by casual Advertisers, must be pre-paid. This mode of conducting business will save trouble and expense to all parties, and cannot entail the least inconvenience, as Postage-stamps may be remitted in payment.

A copy of the periodical will be presented to all Advertisers, as heretofore.

Address.—Mr. ALEXANDER BROCKWAY, No. 19, New Broad-street, City. All remittances to be made to him. Post-office Orders should be drawn on the General Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

**THE CHOICEST and the CHEAPEST**

**WINEs** are sold by JOHN WHITE, at per gallon or per dozen, at the option of purchasers, who are entreated either to call and taste these exquisite wines, or favour him with a sample order selected from the subjoined list. CLARETS: Margaux, an inimitable wine, 38s. per dozen case; Dinner ditto, 26s.; Champagne, 42s.; Hock and Moselle, still or sparkling, 42s. to 48s.; Duff Gordons Sherries, 36s.; Dinner ditto, 26s.; Ports from the wood, 28s. to 32s.; Crusted, 36s. to 42s.; unequalled, 48s. to 54s. All delivered carriage free to the railway stations, or within five miles of the City. Terms, cash. Remember the address is JOHN WHITE, 34, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, City.

**FUTVOYE and Co., 154, Regent-street.**

Jewellers, Dressing-case makers, &c., desire the inspection of the nobility, gentry, and public to their new and elegant STOCK, comprising every novelty for use and ornament. Gold watches, four holes jewelled, horizontal escapement, warranted, £4 4s.; silver watches, £2 10s.; solid gold chains, of their own manufacture sold at per ounce, and the fashion only charged. The gold in the chains, and in all articles of jewellery, guaranteed and repurchased at the price charged. Splendid new assortment of bracelets, rings, &c., designed expressly for them by native and foreign artists. Every description of plate or jewellery purchased for cash, or taken in exchange.



## SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

**THIS** unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, in which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNES and CANDELABRAS with beautiful figures and classical designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, JARS, BASKETS, CANDLESSTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size.....	£ 5 10 0	£ 3 18 0
Do, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Do, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Do, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.  
A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,  
(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

## NATIONAL GUARDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

19, Moorgate-street, London; 63, King-street, Manchester; and 8, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Capital, £100,000.

Every description of Life Assurance.

No charge for Stamps.

Policies of five years' standing not forfeited.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

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**THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** entertain proposals of any description involving the contingency of human life.

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Fred. Doulton, Esq.	Hon. William Gore.
Rev. W. W. Ellis.	Thomas Hamber, Esq.
Ralph Etwell, Esq.	John Lodge, Esq.
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30	£2 1 6	£1 1 3	£0 10 11
40	3 14 9	1 8 1	0 14 4
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The public are invited to examine for themselves the advantages gained for assurers by the plan on which policies are granted by this office.

The policies are indisputable, except in cases of palpable fraud. Peculiar advantages, by introduction of the loan classes, are afforded to respectable and active parties who would undertake the agency in places where no agent has yet been appointed. Apply (if for an agency with references and full particulars) to

CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Secretary.

17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

## ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

CHIEF OFFICE—39, ARUNDEL-STREET, corner of the Strand  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £250,000.

## PRESIDENT.

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of DERRY and RAPHOE.

## CHAIRMAN.

The Right Honourable Lord ERSKINE.

This Company issues Policies to cover the risks of every description of Fire and Life Assurance, and has recently added "A WORKING MAN'S BRANCH," to meet the peculiar exigencies of the industrial classes. It also embraces in its operations:—

1. A FREEHOLD LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT SOCIETY, with all the assured benefits of such associations, based upon a large capital and a responsible proprietary, and without any uncertainty as to realizing the shares, in consequence of inadequate management or casual losses.

2. A MONETARY ADVANCE SOCIETY, acting upon equitable principles, and conducting its business with the utmost delicacy. Loans are advanced in large or small sums on personal security.

3. AN ANNUITY SOCIETY, with Tables to cover every possible contingency. The attention of the public is earnestly invited to "The Reversionary Survivorship" Annuities, first introduced into England by a Director of this Company, in 1836.

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WILLIAM CARPENTER, Managing Director.

\* AGENTS WANTED. All applications to be addressed to the Chief Office, as above.

SAFE INVESTMENT FOR MONEY.  
INTEREST, SIX PER CENT.

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37, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

Rep. J. Burns, D.D.—"It offered to all connected with it the best possible security."

JOHN EDWARD TRESSIDER, Secretary.

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**PERSONS** desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained, combined with perfect security.

Prospectuses and full information may be had at the Office, or sent, post free, on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

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Security.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES without delay on favourable terms, and repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to JOIN THE BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES, established in connexion with the British Mutual Life Office.—Prospectuses, Report, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules, 6d. each copy, or 1s. per post.

CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Secretary.

## THE INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY, No. 73, Lombard-street, London.

## TRUSTEES.

Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P. James Fuller Madox, Esq.  
J. Campbell Renton, Esq. Richard Mallins, Esq., Q.C., M.P. William Wilberforce, Esq.

The POLICIES of this Company being INDISPUTABLE (in terms of the Deed of Constitution duly registered), are TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES, their validity not being dependent, as in the case of ordinary Policies, upon the import of past and perhaps forgotten circumstances, and office documents. Used as FAMILY PROVISIONS, they relieve the Assured from all doubt and anxiety as to the future.

Owing to this important improvement in the practice of Life Assurance, the progress of this Company has been rapid from the commencement of its business, and is steadily advancing.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Manager.

## TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE

MATTRESSES are equal to horse hair, and only half the price. Attention is respectfully invited to the following testimonial from the "Jurors' Reports," Great Exhibition, page 601:—

"The use of TRELOAR'S Cocoa-nut Fibre for bedding presents many advantages—it never becomes knotty or hard, it does not harbour vermin, and is not affected by variation of climate; it is, moreover, recommended by the great cheapness at which it is produced."

Prize Medal awarded to T. TRELOAR, Cocoa-nut Fibre Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

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Prepared only by ROBERT BARKER, Bowdon, near Manchester (Chemist to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria); in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

CAUTION!—Observe the names of "Atkinson and Barker" on the Government Stamp.

## NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, August 27, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£549,330 6 5	£4,408 19 11	£553,739 6 4
Shares issued.	61,317	460	61,777

## VALID SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

25,394, 23,642, 44,264, 10,671, 9,540, 51,150, 9,175, 53,450, 37,46, 37,147, 43,465, 60,370, 26,014, 22,763, 24,440, 14,671, 44,693, 56,682, 59,09, 15,401, 33,310, 35,415, 4,796, 44,493, 57,363, 36,050, 20,515, 40,553, 45,065, 42,567, 55,428, 38,010, 38,102, 53,709, 30,461, 58,227, 37,694, 12,800, 36,061, 50,101, 59,799, 19,482, 59,129, 46,446, 44,097, 53,173, 53,174, 27,193, 41,622, 41,300, 18,747, 9,899.

The shares numbered 32,733, 28,320, 43,723, 1,045, 45,133, 51,905, 48,703, 12,727, 47,881, 54,559, 41,312, 46,946, and 56,987 were also drawn, but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing. Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the Office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

## WORKING MEN'S EDUCATIONAL UNION.

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Early orders should be given to secure good impressions.

Size of Diagrams, four feet by three feet, on linen.

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Mr. BROWN begs respectfully to direct the attention of Ministers and book-buyers generally to his unequalled stock; consisting of English and Foreign Books, both new and second hand, in all branches of Literature, more especially in Theology.

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The LONDON MAIL consists of 16 pages, or 64 columns, the largest size permitted by the act of Parliament.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### "NO SECESSION; NO SUPPLIES; NO SURRENDER."

THESE few words of pith constitute the motto of the Wesleyan Reformers. They are descriptive of the tactics resolved upon—not of the principles at issue. Standing alone, they would not command public sympathy—but associated as they are with a movement the object of which is the final extinction of a priestly despotism as grinding as that of the Papacy in its palmy days, it is a flag which every friend of freedom will hasten to salute. With gladness and cordiality we salute it, and in the names of humanity and religion, wish those who have had the courage to uprear it, and those who have had the sense to rally round it, a fervent "God-speed."

To Wesleyan Methodism, as such, we are not hostile. It has done a great work in this country. It has still an appropriate sphere for action, and a marvellous adaptation to that sphere. It is a rough but powerful agency, which tells with beneficial effect upon the masses. To it Great Britain is deeply indebted, and no one interested in Christianity can be insensible to the obligations he owes, in the shape of admiration and reverence, to the founder and earlier supporters of that polity. But Conference, as it now exists, is, perhaps, the most execrable form of priestly intolerance and exclusiveness to be found within these realms. It is Pharisaism rampant. Wrapped up in a cloak of sanctimonious formality, it is scrupulous about everything which touches its own preposterous pretensions, and unscrupulous about everything else. Not a thought must stir, nor a tongue wag, nor a pen be handled, against its supremacy, but, straightway, it falls to cursing the offender, and, precisely as of old, turning him "out of the synagogue." To immorality it is indulgent—upon the prostitution of wealth to corrupt purposes it looks with a lenient eye. But let no man drop a hint which even seems to reflect upon its own supremacy! The Conference has no mercy for such. It has its divinely appointed mission to fulfil, and that mission is to rule without responsibility, and to nip off every bud of spiritual independence. Its spirit is congenial with its task. It revels in vindictiveness. It licks its lips over new victims. It surveys with pride the desolation which itself has made, and breathes out new threatenings and slaughters. Grim, ferocious, boastful of itself, savage to its opponents, it lifts its Pharisaic eyes to heaven, and thanks God that Methodism is not as otherisms are.

Under the baleful tyranny of this Conference,

the Methodist body has groaned for many a year, has been misrepresented to the world, and has been degraded into the merest tool of sacerdotalism. Free inquiry was stifled. At home, in the colonies, and amongst the heathen, the most slavish principles were, and are, abetted. Every official job found a ready sanction with the partisans of Conference. The public money was clutched at everywhere with greedy fingers. Exaggerated authority, insolence of office, and Toryism in Church and State, could always command the sympathy and the apologies of Wesleyan preachers. Against all progress they invariably opposed their influence. Free discussion and a free press provoked their direst anathema. No gleam of light broke in upon them, but they turned, like Milton's Satan, to vent their hatred. We remember once being in an assembly consisting very largely of these Conference Methodist preachers. It was on the question of Maynooth. A slight difference of opinion was expressed by a few individuals not sworn to Dr. Bunting. We shall never forget the yell it called forth. Forth from a hundred or two of swarthy faces there gleamed white rows of teeth, and from as many throats tied up in white neckcloths there issued sounds of intolerance worthy of Jerusalem in the apostolic age. We thought at the time, and we still think, that humanity itself is concerned in putting an end to the power of these black-coated Janissaries. It behoves decent men of every denomination to cry "Shame" upon them. They are the worst enemies of the public weal. They destroy, as far as in them lies, all pith and manhood amongst us—for they are the most faithful allies, and the readiest instruments, of despotism wherever they can hope to gain by it.

Wesleyan Reform is a mutiny against this state of things—and a mutiny *within* the camp. The leaders of this movement have resolved upon fighting out this battle with priestly tyranny without once quitting the precincts of Methodism. They aim to absorb the religious virtue of the body, and leave the Conference a mere *caput mortuum*. Hence, the significance of their cry—"No Secession; no Supplies; no Surrender." They are probably right—and their success hitherto proves the practical wisdom of their decision.

After what we have already written, it will be no matter of surprise to our readers that our attention has been attracted to the sayings and doings of the Wesleyan Conference, and of the meeting of Wesleyan Reform delegates, both held at Bradford within the last fortnight. The first was held with closed doors—the latter was open to the world. This bemoaned, or might have bemoaned, a loss during the year of upwards of 10,000 members—that rejoiced in its growing strength. The Conference, like the Manchous in China, was more unreasonable, more furious, in proportion to its obvious loss of power. It looked upon mediation as a more heinous crime than even mutiny. It cashiered some of its best friends. On the verge of bankruptcy, it proposed to raise £100,000. Its cry was still for war, and, in the spirit of Sir Peter Laurie, it resolved upon "putting down" opposition. The Reform Delegates recounted how their overture towards reconciliation had been contemptuously rejected—took a review of the many-headed evil they had to overcome—stirred up each other to zeal, courage, and perseverance—and hopefully commenced preparations for a still more vigorous warfare. The Conference shunned publicity—the Delegates boldly threw themselves on the sympathies of the people.

It may, perhaps, be asked, what this quarrel has to do with us. We reply, much every way. But we will content ourselves with a single quotation from the speech of W. Martin, Esq., of Manchester. "They (the Methodists) were said to be an uneducated people, and therefore the Conference took in hand to do everything for them. They had for years past, had a Committee of Privileges in London, who looked after all the transactions of Parliament, and when anything was brought before the House contrary to their views, they immediately drew up a petition, and sent copies to all the Wesleyan ministers to sign and get signed, and it was at the peril of any one of them to object. The Methodists had been driven about like a flock of sheep, without using their own minds to dictate their actions. The Conference had gone to Downing-street, and got grants for educational and missionary purposes—and we," said the speaker, "knew not why they got them, nor what they did with them." This is true—and we aver that we see no difference in essence between this kind of dictation and landlord terrorism. The public suffers nearly as much from the one as from the other—and the colonies are more pestered by the jobbing of Methodist preachers, than by Family Compacts or irresponsible jacks-in-office. It is high time, for the sake of our common liberties, that the nuisance were put an end to.

We conclude, as we begun, by wishing the Reformers complete success. They deserve it. They aim at it in the right spirit. The words of the Rev. W. Griffith give assurance to the world that these men are not to be cowed by trifling difficulties. "On, by God's grace, we will go—having given the first blow, and it is telling—until we give the last blow to that ecclesiastical despotism which has been so admirably depicted to you to-night, and until it shall be amongst the things of the past, and shall leave no other vestige of its existence than what shall be found on the imperishable page of history. May God help us." Aye! may God help you! Go on, brave men, and prosper! "No Secession; no Supplies; no Surrender."

## ECCLESIASTICAL CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.

From the 20th to the 23rd of September there is to be held at Berlin an ecclesiastical conference. "It is not," says the *Times* correspondent, "a convocation of ecclesiastics thirsting for an undue influence over the temporal, nor an evangelical alliance of Churchmen and Dissenters striving for the diffusion of abstract religion apart from formularies and confessions, but an assemblage of lay and clerical members of the Protestant (here called Evangelical) Church of Germany, meeting year by year of their own freewill, to concert measures for raising up a spirit of practical piety throughout the land, and counteracting that infidelity and latitudinarianism which have so long prevailed in Germany, and more particularly in Prussia, since Frederick the Great embodied his well-known axiom of State government in religious matters, that every man in his dominions should get to heaven after his own fashion."

The following detailed account is given of the history and constitution of this organization, as well as of the religious bodies which exist in Prussia:—

This institution, strange to say, dates from the troublous times of 1848, and its birthplace is Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The total subversion of all established order, and the thorough hopelessness of re-constructing society in the presence of the noxious and destructive principles then rife, so long as the religious principles lay torpid in the bulk of the people, led a number of serious thinking men to found this institution, which has since held its yearly conference in Wittenberg (the birthplace of Luther), 1849; Stuttgart, 1850; Elberfeld, 1851; and Bremen, 1852. The meeting of this year in the capital of Prussia gains an additional interest from the recent encroachment of the Romish Church in



this country, as well as in England and Holland; from the struggle that is now going on between the Governments of Wurtemberg, Nassau, Baden, and Hesse, and the prelates of the diocese of the Upper Rhine; for it is in the sand of the Mark (Brandenburg) that the battle is to be fought out between Papacy and Protestantism, if we are to credit an expression to this effect, attributed to Cardinal Wiseman. That this warfare against the Romish Church is to be carried on with spiritual weapons, and by the reform and regeneration of the Evangelical Church itself, is evidenced by the following programme of the subjects for the four days' deliberations:—The first two days will be dedicated to—1. The Confession of Augsburg, the fundamental creed of the entire Evangelical Church in Germany. 2. The visitation of churches and circuit preaching. 3. The attitude of the Church with reference to Separatism and Sectarianism, more particularly Baptists and Methodists. 4. Increase of the helps to devotion, more particularly by means of choro-liturgical services. The two following days will be taken up with the home mission [a missionary society for the propagation of Christianity at home], the report of the committee, the state of Church matters in the great cities of Evangelical Germany, and the Evangelical Germans scattered about in Europe.

The *Kirchentag*, is the Diet, so to speak, of the *Kirchenbund*, or confederation of churches in communion with the established *Evangelische Kirche* of Prussia. The established Church is based upon an union effected by the late King in 1817, between the Lutheran and Calvinist tendencies then and still extant in the actual Church; this union does not, however, exclude specifically Lutheran or specifically Calvinistic (here called Reformed) congregations from the pale of the Church, but it unites in a closer band those who attach more weight to the doctrinal affinity than to the separatist distinctions of the two confessions. There is a third party in the Church, of more recent origin, calling themselves more particularly Unionists, but who will be better appreciated in England by the name of Rationalists. The Lutheran party corresponds for the most part to our Churchmen *par excellence*; the Calvinist, or Reformed party, stands nearer to our Evangelical.

An opposition to the institution and agency of the *Kirchenbund* and *Kirchentag* has sprung up among the Rationalist party, on the plea that the institution tended to produce only a confederation, and not an union—in other words, disunion. The result has been that out of the seventy-two ministers resident in Berlin eight have refused to take part in the *Kirchentag*. The misunderstanding has arisen from the necessity of inviting non-Prussian churches to a confederation (they not being under the same temporal head), the use of which term, however, is misunderstood to endanger the union existing in the Prussian Church itself. This opposition, which in reality has deeper grounds, both doctrinal and political, and is already of some standing as regards time, moved the *Oberkirchenrath*, or supreme synod, to lay the matter before the King at the close of last year, inasmuch as the opposition based itself on certain tendencies supposed to be discoverable in a Cabinet order of his Majesty's in the spring of that year. This has led to the publication very lately of another Cabinet order, dated July 12, 1853, in which the King expressed his devotion most unequivocally to the union as founded by his father, the late King, and calls on all ecclesiastical authorities and bodies to co-operate with him in counteracting all separatist tendencies, and in promoting the fusion of the existing differences of confession, and thus furthering the work of the union, on which the Evangelical Church of Prussia is based.

#### CHURCH-RATE CONTESTS.

There has been a vigorous church-rate warfare a Maidstone during the last week. A vestry meeting was appointed for Thursday, and on the preceding evening the Reform Association called a meeting to consider the matter. After some considerable remarks on the injustice of the burthen, and the different position now occupied by those who conscientiously objected to it, a resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to use their utmost endeavours to put an end to the system. On Thursday the Rev. W. Vallance, perpetual curate, occupied the chair, and about 300 persons were present in All-Saints' church. A rate of 3d. in the pound having been proposed, the Rev. J. J. Dobney rose to move an amendment. The matter, he said, was now in their hands; for, happily, they were delivered now from the evil consequences of that advice which Chief Justice Tindal once gave, when, forgetful of the impartiality which ought to characterise a judge, and influenced by his feelings as a partizan, he gave forth from the judgment-seat the hint which has so much increased the litigation and irritation connected with church-rates [hear]. But, happily, now, the absurd and unconstitutional decision of the lower courts, that a minority can make a rate, had been reversed by that House of which he saw a noble member present with them that day. Mr. Dobney, after alluding to the irreligious tendency of ecclesiastical endowments, went on to point out the political blunder committed, when the State selects some one religious sect, out of many, and takes it into favour, and patronizes it, in antagonism to another portion of the community:—

Gentlemen, the recent census has shown that those who, in Great Britain and Ireland, dissent from the Established Church, so far from being an insignificant minority, actually constitute a majority of the population. Then, our regard for the laws is well known. It is not for Dissenters that your gaols are built. It would be curious to know how many Dissenters are to be found among the five or six hundred prisoners now in our gaol. Then, too, our loyalty to the House that is now seated on the throne is patent. It is matter of history that there have been times when our staunchness of attachment has been confidently depended on, and gratefully recognised [applause]. Now I want you to see the bearing of this, politically. Here is a large proportion of the orderly and loyal people of this realm wronged by law, by the existence of a State Church [hear]. Instead of all good citizens standing on one level, as they manifestly ought, here is partiality for one sect, and injustice for all others [cheers]. And it is not merely in a money point of view that we feel it. We are placed at a social disadvantage by the status and influence thus given to men, who, being

no better citizens than ourselves, are, nevertheless, put on a high vantage ground, and then work against us with the very means we are unjustly made to supply. Our means of spreading what we deem truth are greatly diminished and crippled, and we are daily met at every turn by men who derive their power to injure us, in what we value far more highly than we do money; viz., our proper social influence, from the State, which unjustly favours a part at the expense of the whole. Judge if this is not what I have designated it—a political blunder on the part of the legislation of this country. I claim that all citizens shall stand on an equality, so far, at all events, as religion is concerned; and that the State shall cease to hold out strong pecuniary and other bribes to men to try and believe, or, at least, profess to believe, creeds and formularies stereotyped for centuries [hear]. And since to compel all the parishioners to support the religious services of the episcopal sect is to brand all who dissent with a stigma, and thus to wrong us as citizens, I hope this vestry, and the parish as a whole, will adopt the amendment I am about to propose; namely,

That all compulsory payments for the support of the religious services of any sect, appear to the majority of this vestry to be contrary to the spirit and letter of Christianity; that the rate proposed, moreover, seeks to charge the parishioners with many things which even ecclesiastical law would not impose; and that, therefore, this vestry feels bound, by the highest obligations of social justice and religious principle, to refuse to make the rate proposed, and does refuse to make any rate accordingly.

The reading of this elicited loud applause. Mr. G. Box seconded the amendment. The Chairman did not hesitate one moment in saying, notwithstanding Mr. Dobney's reference to the highest Court of Justice, that nothing should compel him to put the amendment [disapprobation]. Some discussion ensued on this announcement, Mr. Stephens and others maintaining that the course pursued by the Chairman was illegal. The Earl of Romney (who was present) was appealed to, but he gave no opinion. The Chairman appealed to Mr. Beale, who thought that it was not desirable to put the amendment. He believed there was a common law liability to maintain the church, and that being the case, he thought that any proposition made in vestry to defeat that object could not be legal.

Mr. Dobney said he believed the legal adviser to be right in his premises, but wrong in his conclusions. Let it be conceded that there was a common law liability to maintain the church and keep it in good repair; that, however, was not the question. The question was, as to how the repairs were to be done. There might be an obligation on the parish to keep the church in repair, but the parishioners had a right to decide the way in which it should be performed [hear, hear]. Mr. Beale: I say that any proposition that tends to defeat the maintenance of the fabric cannot be put by the Chairman [much dissent]. The amendment was eventually withdrawn, and the rate rejected by about 4 to 1. The Chairman announced that the majority was against the making of the rate, amid much applause. Mr. Wickham then demanded a poll on the part of the churchwardens.

The poll lasted from Thursday to Monday afternoon. "As was to be anticipated," says the *South Eastern Gazette*, which amply reports the proceedings, "some angry feeling has been exhibited in the course of the protracted struggle on both sides; but, generally speaking, the ratepayers have agreed to regard the conflict as a test of the sense of the inhabitants concerning the justice or injustice of compulsory payments in support of the church by members of a different communion, rather than a mere factious opposition to the needful repair of the fabric. Many Churchmen have voted against the rate on this ground, and not a few Dissenters have expressed their willingness voluntarily to subscribe to the full extent which the rate would tax them, should the church, the churchyard, or the necessities of divine service in the establishment, require assistance from persons of a different denomination. They repudiate, however, the supremacy asserted in levying a rate against their own consent, and carried on the conflict as one for the recognition of religious freedom. The following is the state of the poll on each successive day to Monday afternoon:—

	For.	Against.
1st day—Thursday .....	385	393
2nd "—Friday .....	339	416
3rd "—Saturday .....	218	189
4th "—Monday .....	87	126
Total .....	1,029	1,124
Majority against the rate .....	98	

The supporters of the rate, hopeless of a favourable issue for themselves, abandoned the struggle at half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon, the majority of votes against the rate being then 98, and the majority of opposing rate-payers 360. The triumph has been well and worthily won. It has vindicated the right of Dissenters to the spiritual emancipation which they claim, and it has shown that, if there are some Churchmen intent on preserving the exploded prerogatives which formed the realities of a former day and the traditions of this, there are others who can take a just view of what is due to their neighbours, and "do unto all men as they would others should do unto them." The victory, we are happy to add, elicited no demonstration of exulting feelings; but was regarded with the calm complacency of men who had fought and conquered for the right, and not merely to humiliate an adversary.

In the diocese of Exeter, where a number of Tractarian clergymen are exerting themselves, under the fostering wing of the Bishop of Exeter, to unprotestantize the Church of England, opposition to church-rates has vigorously commenced. In the parish of St. Mary Arches last week, a rate of fourpence in the pound was proposed by the churchwardens to cover the expenses of the organist, the clerk, the sexton, evergreens for the decoration of the church, and other items. This rate was objected to by several influential parishioners on the ground chiefly that these charges were illegal; and as there was a fund for Church purposes, invested in fees, it was suggested that the money asked for could be taken from that

source. The proposition for the rate was put to the meeting and lost, and an amendment, that no rate be levied, was carried by a large majority.

THE PARISH OF ST. ANNE'S, WESTMINSTER, have refused a church-rate by a considerable majority.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND will, it is said, be in working order before the lapse of another twelvemonth. The other day £1,000 was received from the United States, in addition to the countless dollars which have already found their way into the same treasury. Dr. Newman, the President in perspective, is only at present to receive a salary of £500.

There are already eighty-nine candidates for the living of St. Nicholas, Ipswich, vacant by the death of the Rev. M. G. Edgar. The living is worth £170 a-year, and is in the gift of the parishioners.

ARCHDEACON DENISON AND BISHOP SPENCER. — Archdeacon Denison has just published a sermon, recently preached by him at Wells Cathedral, on the "Real Presence." He opens his preface with a kind of challenge to Bishop Spencer as follows:—"I call upon Bishop Spencer to lay the charge he has made against me before the bishops of the Church of England, in sacred synod assembled, and to request the synod to pronounce judgment thereon." Subjoined is the doctrine of the Archdeacon, as stated in his own words:—"That the body and blood of Christ are given to every one who receives the sacramental bread and wine, and that the gift may be received worthily or unworthily, but is always received." Again, the Archdeacon says, "That the body and blood of Christ, being really present in the sacramental bread and wine, are given in and by the outward sign to all, and received by all." His proposition in the sermon is laid down in three parts:—"That the body and blood of Christ are really present in the consecrated bread and wine; that they are present after a manner not material, but immaterial and spiritual; and that being thus present in the elements, they are therein, and thereby given to all and received by all who come to the Lord's table." An address has been presented to Bishop Spencer by several of the clergy and laity of Taunton, deeply regretting the circumstances which led him to resign his office of Episcopal Commissary, protesting against the peculiar views of Archdeacon Denison on the communion, and thanking the Bishop for his earnest and faithful remonstrances against these views. The Bishop suitably responds, saying:—

It was very painful for me to be compelled in such a manner to break off my connexion with the diocese of Bath and Wells, where I was most thankful to be permitted for a season to do what I could in the best of all causes—the setting forth of the plain and whole truth as it is in Christ Jesus, and as it is so faithfully and fully taught by the Church of England; and I was greatly and continually encouraged in this labour of love by the kindness which I received from all, both clergy and laity, with whom I was fortunate enough to become acquainted.

#### Religious and Educational Intelligence.

THE REV. DR. GODWIN'S LECTURES ON ATHEISM. — Another public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Bradford, on Tuesday evening, August 23rd, for the purpose of circulating this invaluable book, the rev. doctor having, with characteristic liberality, placed 1,500 copies of a new edition of the work at the disposal of the labouring classes, at the price of 1s. 6d. each, which is only one-half of the publishing price. The occasion was chosen for the delivery of a lecture by the Rev. J. B. Chown, on "Books—their history, claims, and influence." Mr. Alderman Rogers presided, and introduced the lecturer with a few observations expressive of the high gratification he derived from the circumstance of his having been considered worthy to preside on such an occasion, and his high opinion of Dr. Godwin's lectures as teaching the value of the Scriptures. The Rev. J. P. Chown then delivered his lecture. It was an interesting and instructive sketch of the history of English literature, delivered with that fervid eloquence for which the rev. gentleman is celebrated. The varied characteristics of those writers who have exercised a permanent influence on the English mind and character, were presented to the audience in a graphic manner; and the mighty and ennobling influence of good books in advancing civilization and happiness, was illustrated with equal power. The Rev. J. Glyde then moved, in words of graceful compliment—

That this meeting tenders its warmest thanks to the Rev. Dr. Godwin for his generosity in placing an additional 1,500 copies of his invaluable lectures on the "Philosophy of Atheism" at the disposal of the working classes at one-half the publishing price.

The Rev. J. H. Ryland seconded the resolution, illustrating the necessity for more of the spirit of religion in the minds and hearts of the people, and expressing his thanks to the venerable Doctor for his valuable efforts to promote this spirit. The resolution was carried amid several rounds of cheering. The venerable Doctor acknowledged the compliment in terms expressive of thankfulness. The Rev. S. G. Green, B.A., then moved, in expressive terms—

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. J. P. Chown for his instructive and interesting lecture.

Mr. Councillor Cole seconded the resolution; and, on its being carried amidst applause, the rev. gentleman briefly acknowledged the compliment. The Rev. J. Glyde then took the chair; and, on the motion of Mr. J. V. Godwin, seconded by Mr. W. Logan, the cordial thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Alderman Rogers, for his kindness and courtesy in discharging the duties of the chair. Mr. Alderman Rogers briefly acknowledged the compliment, recommending the assembly to circulate Dr. Godwin's invaluable



book, as a sure means of promoting the cause of truth and of refuting dangerous error. Several hundred copies of the work were sold at the beginning and close of the meeting, and it was announced that parties might obtain copies of the lectures, at 1s. 6d., for the next week or two, by applying to Mrs. Walworth, at the Bradford Temperance Hall, or Mrs. Logan, 20, Southfield-place. We understand that employers and others have purchased quantities of Dr. Godwin's lectures in Manchester, Preston, Rochdale, and Huddersfield, together with other towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire.—*Bradford Observer*.

**SUNDAY AFTERNOON SERVICES.**—The interest excited in the open-air meetings, in front of the Manor-hall, Bradford, has steadily increased. The speakers during August were, the Rev. J. P. Chown, Rev. F. Stephens, and Mr. William Logan. Two of the addresses were delivered by Mr. Chown; the first subject was "The Disciples of Christ, neither deceivers nor deceived;" the second, "Christianity—its origin and work." The attendance at each of these eloquent, earnest, instructive addresses was about twelve hundred; eight-tenths of the auditories being composed of the more intelligent class of working men. Mr. Stephens selected for his theme, "Saul of Tarsus," and Mr. Logan gave a practical exposition of part of "The Moral Law." The eleventh address will be given by Mr. Samuel Compton, missionary, on "The Physical and Mental Advantages of the Sabbath."

**WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.**—The Rev. R. C. Pritchett, of Derby, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to take the pastoral charge of the Independent church in this rising town, and will enter upon his stated ministry on the first Sabbath in September.

**CONFERENCE OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.**—A meeting of Sunday-school teachers was held on Thursday last, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, for the purpose of considering "the best means of making known the gospel to poor children." John Rawson, Esq., occupied the chair. Among those who took part in the discussion were Mr. H. B. Byles, Mr. W. E. Glyde, Mr. Logan, Mr. J. Law, Mr. R. Rudd, Mr. A. Dick, &c. A most interesting incident occurred in a young man, who took part in the conference, stating that he was once a member of the class whose benighted condition they were met to consider. He was unable to go to an ordinary Sunday-school because he had not clothes. A benevolent lady supplied him with clothes, and induced him to go to a Sabbath-school. From doing so he derived great benefit, and, from the instruction imparted, attained a position of respectability and happiness in life, and was himself actively engaged as a Sunday-school teacher. The principal object of the meeting was to endeavour to establish a number of schools adapted to the condition of the humblest and lowest class in the more neglected parts of our town. It is found that the children of this class do not attend the ordinary Sabbath-schools, and it is intended to make an effort on their behalf by establishing schools in the localities where they reside.—*Bradford Observer*.

**EAGLE-STREET CHAPEL, LONDON.**—The Rev. Francis Wills, of Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate, having accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church in Eagle-street, London, to become their pastor, intends to commence his stated labours there on the first Lord's-day in October. The chapel is being repaired, cleaned, and painted.

**THE MADAGASCAR MISSION.**—We regret to learn from the *South African Commercial Advertiser* of July 21, that the state of things in Madagascar is much less promising than was expected. The old Queen, it is stated, still rules with rigour, and is as mad as ever against Christians and Christianity. Her son, who is Prime Minister and Secretary, softens down her decrees in the execution; but the dangers and sufferings of the native Christians continue great and fearful. Mr. Ellis and Mr. Cameron, the deputation from the London Missionary Society, had, however, resolved to visit Tanatava, in a vessel which was expected to leave Port Louis in a few days, chartered by some merchants with a view, if possible, to re-open the trade between the two islands. Should the deputation obtain permission, they intended to proceed at once to the capital.

**KING EDWARD RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.**—Another of those interesting excursions took place on Tuesday last, in connexion with the King Edward Ragged and Industrial Schools and Eastern Refuge, Spitalfields, when nearly 600 poor children, with their teachers, were conveyed by the railway to the residence of H. E. Gurney, Esq., of Upton Park. Most thoroughly did the children appear to appreciate the kindness and hospitality which for three successive years they have received from their generous host; loud and hearty was the cheering which greeted his presence among them. Doubtless such acts of kindness contribute largely to the moral well-being of these once uncared-for children. Comparing their conduct on this occasion with that of their first visit to Upton Park, there is certainly a marked improvement—to say nothing of their decent and cleanly appearance. In these days of cheap railway travelling it would be well if the example, creating so genial an influence upon the inhabitants of the courts and alleys, garrets and cellars of such neighbourhoods as Spitalfields, should be largely followed in other directions. Upon the fact of the children's arrival at Upton becoming known many of the surrounding gentry paid a visit to "the roughest set of lads"—using the phraseology of by-gone years—that ever set foot within the beautiful domains to which they were invited. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buxton appeared greatly interested in the appearance of the children of an institution to the prosperity of which Mr. Buxton has also largely con-

tributed. The Refuge for Destitute Girls is now open, and bids fair to be a most valuable institution. It is, however, desirable that the debt of about £500 caused by the extended operations should be speedily removed. We commend this effort to all who take an interest in the well-being of the juvenile poor.

**THE MISSIONARY MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.**—A numerous meeting was held on Thursday evening in the round room of the Rotunda, Dublin, Sir William Betham presiding, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the English and Scotch missionaries who have returned from the south of Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Jones, of London, addressed the meeting at some length. He stated that the mission had progressed with gradual, and in some instances with signal, success. He denied that the mission had originated from, or had been adopted by, the Evangelical Alliance. The Rev. W. Dickinson, the Rev. James Lance (of Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire), and six other rev. gentlemen, subsequently addressed the meeting.—*Morning Chronicle*.

#### CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The following is the midsummer report of the examiners at Homerton College Training Institution:—

At the request of the Congregational Board of Education, I attended the examination of the students of Homerton College, on Tuesday, July 26, 1853, and having been present on several previous consecutive occasions, I have much pleasure in saying, that this last was more satisfactory to me than any of the preceding. I assisted in the examination of eight classes in the elements of Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry. The Arithmetic and Geometry are especially deserving of notice, the latter having been particularly well done. Examinations were conducted by written papers in Mensuration and the elements of Natural Philosophy, and almost all the questions and exercises were correctly answered.

Upon reviewing the results obtained on previous occasions, I would express the opinion, that the Institution is steadily advancing in efficiency and success.

W. B. TODHUNTER, M.A.

Cheshunt College, August 8, 1853.

I attended with Mr. Todhunter the examination of the students of Homerton College, on Tuesday, July 26, 1853.

I assisted in examining classes in the rudiments of the Latin language, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, English Grammar, and Scripture History; and have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the proficiency of the students in all these departments. Their success in Geometry was very marked; and the result of the entire examination highly satisfactory.

WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B.

11, Pembury-road, July 29, 1853.

On the following Wednesday evening a meeting of the friends of the Board was held at the college, when the Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington, delivered a very appropriate address to the students to a numerous and deeply-interested audience.

#### NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of the members of this society was held on Friday evening, at the London Tavern, and was very numerously attended. The meeting was also a special one, for the purpose of making some alteration in the rules. Mr. Ebenezer Clarke occupied the chair.

Mr. Whittingham, the Secretary, read the Report, which stated that the cash received for subscriptions and instalments in May, June, and July, was £76,282 19s. 7d., and that in the same period £20,169 6s. 9d. had been repaid to members who have given notice to withdraw, including interest at the rate of £5 8s. 4d. per cent., showing the extent to which the society has been used as a savings' bank. £32,560 had been advanced to members on lots chosen, showing the amount of land sold. 7,207 shares had been issued, and 1,943 new members admitted. An estate of fourteen and a half acres had been purchased at Stratford for £7,330. Several estates, which were not considered eligible to offer to the members, have been sold by auction or private contract at a considerable profit. The progress of the society, as compared with corresponding periods of former years, is as follows:—

Shares issued during the months of May, June, and July—

1849 .....	1,270
1850 .....	704
1851 .....	2,400
1852 .....	4,649
1853 .....	7,207

Subscriptions on shares during the same period—

1849 .....	£	s.	d.
1850 .....	883	4	9
1851 .....	6,010	19	7
1852 .....	22,595	5	11
1853 .....	54,296	19	1
1853 .....	76,282	19	7

Mr. Bontems moved the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by Mr. Jackson, and unanimously agreed to.

The chair was then vacated, and re-taken by Mr. Clarke, on the election of the meeting, in order to proceed with the special business.

Mr. Whittingham said it was proposed to repeal rule 5, by which all shares were forfeited on which the payments were in arrear for six months. As the fine on arrears for one, two, three, and even four and five months, was only a few pence, it was palpably unjust that the whole share should be forfeited where the arrears ran for a month longer [hear]. The resolution

for repealing the rule was then put, and unanimously agreed to.

It was also resolved, that the following addition should be made to the 10th rule:—"And when the fines on any advanced share equal the amount standing to the credit of the member of that share, the share shall be cancelled."

Mr. Bontems urged on the members the duty of personally attending to the registration, as he understood that notices of objection had been pretty liberally distributed.

The Chairman said it was to be hoped they would have this time revising barristers who were at least blessed with common sense [hear, hear]. It was the duty of the members, not only to themselves, but to the society, to look after their political rights.

#### LORD CAMPBELL AND HIS IRISH TENANTRY.

The Chief Justice of England some time since came into possession of an estate in Connaught, and appears to have worked it with Saxon energy and success. The noble lord visited his property, situated at Moycullen, on Monday week. Just beyond Ross he was met by a cavalcade, and a procession of women, who escorted him, the people cheering, to the Railway Hotel. A bonfire blazed in the village, and the sound of music was everywhere. About two o'clock the company assembled at table. Lord Campbell occupied the chair; on his right hand sat the parish priest, Mr. Kenny; on his left, the Honourable Miss Mary Campbell; and around and near the chair the more wealthy tenants. The health of Lord Campbell was proposed in a characteristic speech by Mr. Kenny.

He said, this was "a glorious day for his country;" "an event of rare occurrence;" a new epoch, he hoped, in their annals. "Let the tenantry feel they are under a paternal landlord; let them enjoy the fruits of their hard-earned industry ['hear, hear,'] from Lord Campbell, and you will find them as ready to discharge their obligations as any tenantry on the face of the earth." A temple to peace and charity, where all might meet in harmony and peace, had been founded that day.

Lord Campbell's reply was in the same spirit, and particular points elicited unusual cheering.

Hitherto he had lost by his estates; that, however, was no fault of theirs, but of Imperial legislation. [Here he gave an animated account of the operation of the Labour-rate and Poor-law.] He hoped they would now enjoy the fruits of their industry. Never, to convert small holdings into large—a conversion often desirable—would he have recourse to evictions or any harsh measure; he would not interfere with the elective franchise, as had been the custom in Galway. He would not encourage improper attempts to proselytize. "Let every man worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience." He was for religious equality, not ascendancy; and he would make a stand against the latter. Referring to an interview he once had with the Pope respecting the Queen's Colleges, he said, "His Holiness, who is adorned with almost every Christian virtue, spoke with great liberality on the subject;" and Lord Campbell recommended his hearers to send their sons to the Galway College.

Great was the cheering of this speech, and "three cheers for Miss Campbell" followed.

Mr. Kenny, on his own health being proposed by the host, declared that he had ever entered the political arena with unwillingness, and henceforth he would leave political duties to others more capable than he, and confine himself to his religious duties.

The "event" has made a great sensation in Ireland.

#### LORD PALMERSTON AT MELBOURNE.

The property of the late Lord Melbourne having come into possession of Lady Palmerston, and thereby brought a goodly income to her husband, our present Home Secretary has become connected with this little town in Derbyshire. Saturday was a gala day in consequence of the laying of a foundation stone of the "Melbourne Athenæum." In honour of the occasion the fronts of many houses of the town of Melbourne were decorated with laurel, evergreens, flowers, and bows of riband, while triumphal arches, composed of the same materials, spanned the streets in different directions; in fact, it was a complete gala day among the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

The proceedings of the day commenced by the presentation of an address from the inhabitants of Melbourne to Lord Palmerston, welcoming him and Lady Palmerston to the neighbourhood, and expressing the highest admiration of his public and private character. The noble lord replied in pleasing generalities. Respecting the compliments to his foreign policy, he said, he felt that the best security for the continuance of that blessing was to make foreign Governments understand that, while on the one hand the people of this country never would willingly and knowingly inflict any wrong on foreign nations, so, on the other hand, they never would submit to the infliction of any wrong on themselves [cheers]. In those endeavours he was nobly supported by the people of this country. He was glad of the opportunity of coming among the working classes. It was the peculiar pride and distinction of this country that there was no insuperable barrier between the different classes of which the community existed. It was, on the one hand, the happiness and pleasure of the higher classes to avail themselves of every opportunity of coming into social and friendly contact with the lower classes; and, on the other hand, there was no man, however humble, who did not feel that by industry, by the exertion of his talents, he might attain the highest distinctions in the State.



Shortly afterwards there was a procession from Melbourne Hall to Potter-street, where the new building is to stand. There was a large number of spectators. The Rev. Mr. Dean, the vicar of Melbourne, on the part of the committee, explained that the object they had in view in the erection of the building was threefold—in the first place, to provide accommodation for an infant school; second, for a savings bank; and third, for a mechanics' institution. The rev. gentleman having offered up a short prayer, a silver trowel was then handed to Lord Palmerston, with which, to the no small amusement of the company, as well as apparently to his own, he carefully and elaborately spread a portion of lime upon the bed where the stone was to be placed. The stone having then been lowered to its site amidst loud cheers,

Lord Palmerston addressed the spectators. He took as a text the building to be erected, which he said was an epitome of the life of man as well as an exemplar of the civilization and improvement of the age. First as to the infant school:—

Mothers considered—and in some other countries they still consider—infants as incubances, impeding their useful exertions, and the infants used to be scolded till they cried, and beaten till they ceased to weep [laughter]. In some countries, mothers who want to employ themselves in useful labour wrap their infants in swaddling clothes, and hang them up on a peg, as you would do a hat or a great coat [renewed laughter]. Now, our improved civilization has taught us that we may provide for the care of infants, and at the same time begin to instruct their youthful minds. It is, indeed, not possible to hope that great information can be instilled into children of from two to six years of age, and it is possible, perhaps, that the knowledge which is given may not long survive the period at which it is communicated to them; but they may, at all events, acquire habits of obedience, order, and regularity; and habits we all know are most important objects of education—they are the most durable in their impression; and good habits thus given to infants in their earliest age must necessarily contribute to their happiness and welfare in their future life [hear, hear].

In referring to mechanics' institutions he spoke of the pleasures of the intellect, which increase in intensity in proportion as they are enjoyed, and elevate the persons who cultivate them in the scale of human beings. After describing the particular inventions of modern times, as well as those which preceded, he adverted to the important fact that knowledge was not now confined to the few, but happily at the command of all:—

The working man may now, without going many yards from his home, acquire that knowledge of distant countries which has been gained by adventurous travellers who have traversed burning deserts, or encountered the perils of the stormy ocean—who have visited the Arctic regions or gone to the extreme of the Southern world. The mechanic has now the opportunity of acquiring the result of laborious exertions without ever stirring from his home. The mechanic has now, also, the means of applying to his own purposes all that knowledge which men of deep science have gained by laborious processes, whether in chemistry, or mechanics, or in any other branch of science, and he is enabled to profit at a small expense from the investigations which have been so laboriously pursued by others. The mechanic is also, by these institutions, let into the secrets of nature, the contemplation of which tends to elevate the mind; and while, on the one hand, it teaches every man how insignificant a portion he is of that great universe which is opened up to him, on the other hand, it must also tend to render him more contented with his lot and more resigned to bear any evils which Providence, in its wisdom, may ordain him to suffer. The mechanic, in his small room, by the library which is now placed at his command, is enabled to ascertain the wonderful fact, that insects, too small to be seen by the naked eye, are yet formed with all the complicated apparatus of larger beings; that although we cannot see them, they have yet joints, limbs, and veins, blood which circulates, and lungs which breathe; that they are constructed, although with a minuteness which is hardly conceivable by man, with all the elaborate contrivances which we find in the larger objects of creation [hear, hear]. The mechanic, by means of institutions like the present, is enabled to carry his mind into the most distant regions of the universe. He is enabled not merely to understand the wonderful machinery of that system of which this world forms a part, but he is enabled to carry his views further, and to know that there are visible to those who have the command of the wonderful telescopes and improved optical instruments of the day 80,000,000 suns, each of them as large, and some of them, in all probability, larger than ours, all of them surrounded by planets, and containing, probably, an indefinite number of beings, all the creation of the same great and inscrutable Power which made this earth. The contemplation of these things must, I think, raise the mind of the mechanic from worldly, low, and vulgar considerations, and tend to direct his mind with fervent devotion towards that great Being from whom he derives his present existence.

Lord Palmerston then touched upon the importance of savings-banks as a means of providing for declining age:—

There is nothing more calculated to encourage habits of foresight and providence than savings-banks, and I trust that the effects of establishing one in this town will be as beneficial as they have been proved to be in other places where similar institutions have been established. I trust that the working man who, by his skill and industry, is now in receipt of ample wages, instead of squandering them, as many may now be tempted to do, by the want of any proper means of accumulating them—instead, I say, of squandering in dissipation, or, what is worse, in drink or momentary indulgences, a large portion of his earnings, will be induced to lay up a portion of them for the future support of himself and family; and depend upon it, when once the habit is acquired, when once a man begins to feel that by providence and foresight, by laying up day by day, and week by week, he is accumulating a store which will stand him in stead when the rainy day comes—when age and infirmity prevent him from working with the same activity as heretofore,—when once that habit is gained he will find it a source of pleasure as well as of advantage; he will find it a source of pride to himself to know that he has

been accumulating a little store for himself; and that he will be a far happier, as well as a far more respected member of society, than he would have been had he squandered daily and weekly in riotous extravagance those means which ought to have been more advantageously laid by.

He concluded by suggesting the establishment of a girls' school at Melbourne.

There was afterwards a cold collation in the National schoolroom. Mr. J. T. Cantrell, County Court judge, presided on the occasion, supported by Lord and Lady Palmerston, Lord Cowper, the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., the Hon. Mrs. Lamb, the Rev. Mr. Dean, Mr. Moss (the Mayor of Derby) and Mrs. Moss, &c. The Chairman, in very eulogistic strains, proposed the health of his guests, and expressed the earnest hope of the company that Lord and Lady Palmerston might long live in health and happiness to reflect with satisfaction on the proceedings of that day, and to witness what they were sanguine enough to hope would be the beneficial results which might emanate from them [great applause].

Lord Palmerston made another speech. He was sure his lady would, in relation to that place, ever bear in mind that "property had its duties as well as its rights." Whatever success had attended his foreign policy was due, not to the organ of English feeling, but to his countrymen themselves. He was persuaded that whoever might have the charge of the conduct of this part of the Administration would also find in the manly determination and generous spirit of his country all the support which he might require under the most difficult circumstances [applause]. Seeing the motto, "Knowledge is power," he took it as a text for some excellent remarks, concluding with that most valuable characteristic of knowledge—the power it gives to man over himself:—

It is by knowledge that men are enabled to control their passions, to regulate their conduct, and to devote their energies and exertions to the welfare of themselves, their families, their neighbours, and their country; and therefore, of the powers which knowledge affords to man, there is none which is, perhaps, more valuable, none which comes more home to our business and our bosoms, than the power which knowledge confers on him to govern and regulate himself [applause].

Several other toasts having been given, Lord Palmerston proposed "The Beauties of Derbyshire;" not the attractions of her natural scenery, but beauties which were far from being inanimate or uncultivated, "and may vie with any other part of creation in those attractive beauties which excite the admiration of all beholders" [cheers].

The Melbourne gardens having been placed at the disposal of the committee by Lady Palmerston, they were thrown open to the public at two o'clock, the admission being regulated by tickets, price 1s. The proceeds were to be devoted to the benefit of the institution.

#### THE HON. MR. AND MRS. NORTON.

The Hon. Mr. Norton has addressed a very long letter to the *Times*, for the purpose of vindicating himself from what he states to be "the false allegations" made in the Westminster County Court, when the case of Thrupp v. Norton was heard. Mr. Norton states his object in writing this letter to be, to make "a plain statement of facts," in order to prove that he has striven to be as just in his private affairs as it is his aim and desire to be in his public capacity. The details of his letter consist rather of renewed accusations than of simple denials. For this reason, therefore, we confine ourselves to the following *resumé* of Mr. Norton's case as summed up by himself:—

Lord Melbourne promised me the appointment of police magistrate before he visited at our house, or before, I believe, he even knew Mrs. Norton.—Lord Eldon had appointed me Commissioner of Bankrupts in 1827, and when such appointment was abolished by the construction of the Bankruptcy Court in 1830 or 1831, I considered that I had some claim on the Home Secretary, having received no compensation for the loss of my situation. I must add that the acceptance of the police magistracy necessarily involved the relinquishment of my profession.—Mr. Trail, the receiver of my rents, proved that my income from every source did not average £2,400 per year. It is true, therefore, that the agreement of 1848 to allow £500 a-year was not conditional upon the relinquishment of an allowance from Lord Melbourne's estate.—It is not true that I ever said or suggested the contrary. It is true that after Lord Melbourne's death, and when I was informed of such an allowance, I required Mrs. Norton's solemn assurance that she had never received, and would not receive, an income from such a source; that at one time that solemn assurance was given; that at another the bare suggestion that any such benefaction from Lord Melbourne had been accepted was treated as an insult, and that, nevertheless, upon obtaining access to her bankers' books, I ascertained that she had actually received that allowance from Lord Melbourne's estate from 1849.—It is not true that I refused to perform the agreement of 1848 because it was made between man and wife; but it is true that the agreement, having been of a temporary and not of a permanent nature, and the amount allowed under it being necessarily dependent upon the amounts of our respective incomes, I did, in 1851, upon Mrs. Norton's income being increased by £500 a-year upon her mother's death, while mine was, from various causes, diminished, proposed to reduce the £500 to £300, which I was afterwards willing to increase to £400.—It is also true, that down to March in the last year (1852), since when and from the year previous the amount of the allowance has been the subject of discussion, I allowed to Mrs. Norton the undiminished sum of £500 a-year.

The amount received towards the Wellington College testimonial is £103,000, of which £20 has been raised in India.

#### NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

The Burials beyond the Metropolis Act provides that, on the representation of the Secretary of State, her Majesty in Council may restrain the opening of new burial grounds, and order the discontinuance of burials in specified places. The act is not to extend to cemeteries or new burial grounds made. Certain provisions in the Metropolitan Burials Act are extended to this act. Any burial board building a chapel for burials according to the rites of the Church of England, is also to build a chapel for persons not being members of the Church of England.

The new act to abate the smoke nuisance in the metropolis contains eight sections, which enact that from and after the 1st of August in next year, furnaces in the metropolis shall consume their own smoke, under penalties described. The act extends to any mill, factory, printing-house, dye-house, iron foundry, glass-house, distillery, brewhouse, sugar refinery, bakehouse, gasworks, waterworks, or other buildings used for the purpose of trade or manufactures, within the metropolis. From the same day steam-vessels on the Thames above London bridge are to consume their own smoke, under penalties to be recovered in a summary manner before a magistrate. The words "consume or burn the smoke," are not to be held in all cases to mean "to consume or burn all the smoke;" and the justices before whom any persons shall be summoned may remit the penalties if they are of opinion that such person has constructed or so altered his furnace as to consume or burn, as far as possible, all the smoke arising from it, and has carefully attended to the same, and consumed or burned the smoke arising from the furnace. Constables may be empowered to enter and inspect furnaces and steam engines. No information is to be laid under this act to receive any penalty, except by the authority of the Secretary of State, or the Commissioners of the Metropolitan or City of London police.

The new act further to regulate the employment of children in factories (which has just been printed), comes into operation to-morrow (Thursday). By this act no child is to be employed before 6 o'clock in the morning, nor after 6 in the afternoon, nor after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. There is, however, power given to employ children in the hours between 7 in the morning and 7 in the evening from the 30th of September to the 1st of April under certain regulations. But children are not to be employed under the 7th and 8th of Victoria, c. 15, s. 36, in recovering lost time after 7 in the evening. The present act, which is to be construed as one with the other factories acts, is not to authorize the employment of any children in any factory for any longer time in any day than is now authorized under the recited act, or to interfere with or affect the provisions of the said acts as to meal-times or holidays, or any other provision whatsoever of the said acts, save so far as the same authorize the employment of children between any other hours of the day than are limited by this act. It will take effect on the 1st of September next.

The new act on the future Government of India contains forty-three sections, and is to take effect on the 30th of April next year, when the act now in force will terminate. By this new statute, until Parliament shall otherwise provide, the British territories in India are to be continued under the government of the East India Company, subject to the conditions now imposed. After the second Wednesday in April the authority of the present directors is to cease, and there are to be eighteen directors of the company. Her Majesty to appoint three of the first directors for two, four, and six years, and they must have served three years in India. The ordinary term of office of a director is to be six years, and directors are to be eligible for re-election. The qualification for a director is to be the holder of £1,000 East India Stock. The directors appointed by her Majesty may sit in Parliament. Legislative councillors are to be added to the council of India for making laws and regulations. All appointments of members of the council are to be subject to the approbation of her Majesty. The other provisions have reference to the India Board, the salaries to be paid, and to other matters connected with the future government of India. The statute is entitled—"An Act to provide for the Government of India."

By the new act further to extend and make compulsory the practice of vaccination, parishes, or unions, if need be, are, within six weeks of the passing of the act (on the 20th inst.), to be divided into districts for the purpose of vaccination, and places are to be appointed for the performance of the operation, and notice to be given, the object being, as described, of affording increased facilities for the vaccination of the poor. The parents and guardians of children born after the 1st of August, 1853, are to have such children vaccinated within three or four months after the birth, and the children are to be taken for the inspection of the medical officer on the eighth day after the operation, to ascertain the result of the same. A certificate is to be given of successful vaccination. In case a child should not be in a fit state for vaccination, the medical officer is to deliver a certificate to that effect, to be in force for two months. The compulsory part of the new law is contained in the ninth section, which enacts, that the registrar of births and deaths in every sub-district shall, on or within seven days after the registration of the birth of any child not already vaccinated, give a notice in writing, in the form prescribed, to the father or mother, or to the persons having the care of the same, that the child is to be vaccinated, with a notice when it can be done; and if the father or mother, or person having the care of it, shall not attend, or shall not, on the eighth day after the vaccination, take the child for inspection, such father, or mother, or person, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 20s. The penalties imposed by the act are to be recovered in a summary manner.



One act passed during the last session will be an interesting experiment—its object being to lessen drunkenness in Scotland. The act provides that, after May next, no grocer will be allowed, in any town or village in Scotland, to sell or give gratuitously a glass of wine or spirits to be consumed on the premises. That no confectioner or dealer in provisions, or eatables of any kind, will receive a license to sell wines or spirits to be consumed on the premises. That every inn or hotel having four sleeping apartments, or upwards, will be prohibited from supplying any party, excepting lodgers and travellers, with wines and spirits before eight in the morning and after eleven at night; and no such house will be allowed (with the above exceptions) to supply either a public or private supper party or ball with wines or spirits, on any day, later than that hour. That no such inn or hotel will be allowed to supply a townsman with wines or spirits during any part of Sunday, nor will a lodger be at liberty to invite a friend to any meal where wines or spirits are required during any part of that day. That no public-house having fewer than four sleeping apartments shall be allowed to sell, either off or on the premises, any liquors sooner than eight o'clock in the morning, or later than eleven o'clock at night, on week days; and such houses are prohibited from being open on any part of the Sunday. This applies to all houses, whether in towns, villages, or roadsides. And that any police-officer or constable may enter into any inn, hotel, or public-house, at all hours of the day or night, and any obstruction offered is visited with heavy fines and imprisonment. All the foregoing regulations must be observed under penalties and forfeiture of license.

### Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

France was the only one of the great powers not represented at the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant. King Leopold, who was aware of Louis Napoleon's ill-will, did not dare invite to the wedding of his son the Princes of the family of Orleans, and he addressed to them a letter, in which he excused himself, under the pretext of diplomatic reasons. Leopold apprehended that Louis Napoleon would have protested against the presence of the Duke of Nemours and of the Prince of Joinville near the frontiers of France.

Great speculations continue in corn and flour; and the continuous rise of prices in all the markets of France excite apprehension. The Government have already made purchases to about two millions of francs; they have entered into a system of free-trade for the import of breadstuffs. But, in spite of their exertions, flour is very scarce in all the markets. The dearth of bread threatens discontent and disturbances among the working classes.

The *Indicateur*, of Rochefort, states that orders have been received to complete, without delay, the three line-of-battle ships, the "Ulm," "Louis XIV.," and "Turenne," and, when launched, to replace them by others. An order has also been given for the construction of a screw machine of 900 horse power for one of these vessels.

M. Sougère, the manager of the *Siccle*, and M. Leon Plee, one of the writers in that journal, on Thursday appeared at the bar of the tribunal of correctional police, to answer a charge of having in an article, of the 11th of August last, treating of the decree relative to the "livrets" of domestic servants, endeavoured to "excite hatred and contempt of the Government and to disturb the public peace by exciting hatred and contempt in one class of citizens towards another." The article incriminated made, in very strong language, two main objections to the decree. First, that it violated the principle of equality in the eye of the law, by subjecting a particular class of citizens to a badge of servitude; and second, that it would be an instrument in the hands of the police to spy into the interior of families. On Wednesday morning, however, the *Siccle*, in an article, the submissive tone of which surprised all, made an "amende honorable," protested that it never meant to impute any bad intention to the Government, and excused the vivacity of its former criticism by alleging that it was not at the time aware of a circular of the prefect of the police relative to the decree which greatly modified its application. In consequence of this second article the public prosecutor declined to offer any evidence upon the indictment, and the *Siccle* was acquitted.

#### SPANISH INTOLERANCE.

A correspondence has just been published by order of Parliament, having reference to the negotiations which have been going on for some time between Lord Howden and the Spanish Government, respecting the Protestant burial-ground at Madrid. In a letter from Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon, dated May 30th, 1853, his lordship states that he has at length received from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs (General Les Sundi) permission to establish a burial-ground for British Protestant subjects. He says:—

Although this permission appears the direct consequence of a right secured by treaty, it has, for half a century, been opposed, evaded, or delayed, and I have had the greatest difficulty in obtaining it. I have been told confidentially, that the fear which has always actuated all Spanish Governments, and excited constantly both the open and underhand opposition of the ecclesiastical authorities, is, that by any concession whatever a wedge should be introduced by Protestant Governments as a means of demanding further facilities on subjects connected with any manifestation of a different ritual than that which is alone tolerated by law. I have so

often debated this question, both in words and in writing, that I have deemed it quite useless to make any rejoinder to the three first conditions contained in the enclosed. When once a nation, like an individual, sets at nought the opinion of the whole civilized world, for the gratification of some darling passion, it is perfectly idle, as I feel it to be in this case, to hope that any representations can have avail.

The "conditions" which called forth the above strong remarks from Lord Howden were as follows:—After setting forth the site of the new cemetery, at a place known by the name of Los Herradura, within a short distance of the hill of San Damaso, near Madrid, General Les Sundi says:—

1st. The cemetery will be erected on the hill of San Damaso, outside the gate of Toledo, and it will be constructed with subjection to the hygienic or sanitary rules required by establishments of this kind.

2nd. No church, chapel, nor any other sign of a temple, or of public or private worship, will be allowed to be built in the aforesaid cemetery.

3rd. All acts which can give any indication of the performance of any divine service whatsoever, are prohibited.

4th. In the conveyance of the dead bodies to the burial-ground, any sort of pomp or publicity shall be avoided.

Lord Howden, in his acknowledgment, makes a very spirited rejoinder. He need pass no opinion on the first three conditions—his opinion is that of Europe, including France, Austria, Portugal, Belgium, Sardinia, and Brazil. He wishes to know what is meant by "publicity"—whether "the body is to be smuggled." He concludes by saying:—

I hasten to finish this communication, as it is impossible to make it without a feeling of irritation. If in the streets of London, whither I am going, I have the misfortune to meet a Spaniard carried (with "publicity") to the grave, while reverently uncovering myself as the corpse passes, my sorrows will be tempered by the feeling that he is buried like a Christian, and my pride will be gratified by thinking that this homage has been paid to one of God's creatures by Christians who are my countrymen. I cannot conclude without stating my deep regret that the course of Spain is such as to produce a gradual alienation in the opinion of the English public, out of which will most infallibly result a state of feeling which no Government can control or oppose.

In a letter to the *Times* Mr. Oliveira, M.P., states that the Portuguese Government behaves differently to that of Spain. "At Lisbon, in the best part of the town (inside the gates), where property is very valuable, we have a large elegant structure for a Protestant church, surrounded by several acres of ground used as a cemetery. We are permitted, under treaty, to celebrate the rites of our church, and to conduct our funerals as we do at home, and I have frequently witnessed the respect paid to the one and the other by the inhabitants. The same may be said of the island of Madeira (a Portuguese dependency), where the English have a large elegant building for their church, surrounded by a beautiful garden and a cemetery."

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Paris *Moniteur* has published the following:—

"Accounts from Constantinople of the 19th state, that the Sultan has adopted the note drawn up by the Conference of Vienna with some changes in the wording which are without importance." It is asserted that the Sultan intends declaring the independence of Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro, and that these provinces shall form a confederation under the protection of the five great Powers. The *Journal des Débats* contains a letter from Prince Ghika, dated Jassy, the 14th inst. The Prince contradicts certain rumours which have been published respecting him and his relations to the Porte. He says, that having been desired by the Russian authorities to suspend his relations with the Porte and to stop the payment of the tribute to the Sultan, such acts being incompatible with the occupation of Moldavia by the Russians, he merely transmitted the letters containing these instructions to the Ottoman Cabinet, without any remarks of his own. He adds that, according to his opinion, the question involved in the Russian demands lay between the two Courts, and that he himself was altogether incompetent to decide on the subject.

A letter from Belgrade of the 14th announces the expulsion from Servia of several refugees, who had been convicted of anarchical intrigues. The country was tranquil. The *Official Gazette* of Servia declares that all the rumours which have of late been spread respecting Prince Alexander are false; and it adds that the relations of Servia with the Porte, with Austria, and the other Governments, are most satisfactory.

The news of the expected settlement of the Russo-Turkish question has produced a panic among the refugees at Smyrna, who fear that restrictive measures will be taken against them.

The Sultan has been pleased to grant the decoration of the newly-founded order of Metschedie to all the high officers of the fleets of Great Britain and France.

According to a Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* the extra expenses entailed upon this Government by recent events do not exceed 12,000,000 piastres (£105,000 sterling) per month since the beginning of the crisis. The journals have exaggerated them ridiculously. He further says:—

What most embarrasses the Turkish Government in the pacific solution of the question, is the thought how it is to bring the population and the army to acquiesce in it tranquilly, for their patriotic and religious feelings have been roused against Russia to an extraordinary degree of keenness. The army was really organized and armed upon a formidable footing. There were 120,000 regular disciplined troops on the Danube and Balkan around Schumla; similar corps of 50,000 or 60,000 men on the

Persian frontier. The army of Syria was intact; the reserve, composed of old soldiers, amounted to more than a hundred thousand men. Then there were volunteers, the contingents of the tributary powers, and a population ready to rise en masse. There were ample provisions for a year, and ammunition enough to furnish every piece of artillery with 500 discharges. All military equipments were on the same scale, and had been accumulating for years.

The Egyptian fleet has arrived with 20,000 soldiers, who are to encamp on the Bosphorus where it opens into the Black Sea—exactly where the Russians encamped during the war between Egypt and Turkey.

The Turkish navy is more than a match for the Russian. I met lately the English captain who has been instructor to the former for two years and a half: he assured me the crews are well exercised, and the officers have nothing to wish for.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* gives the following description of the sufferings of the poor victims of Russian ambition in the dismal swamps of the Danube.

Every ship, British and foreign, that proceeded this spring to Galatz and Ibrail to bring down cargoes of corn, is now lying rotting in the midst of mud, mosquitoes, and miasma. The poor sailors, wishing to avoid the deadly night vapours of the river, have to suffer at this season the stifling heat of the fore-castle, and be devoured by insects whose venomous bites forbid all repose. Thus harassed, and weakened by want of sleep, they become ripe victims for the pestilence that emanates from the poisonous swamps of the river, and, unable to escape to the reviving breezes of the ocean, they are dying by scores.

It is stated that a Russian commission has been sent to the mouths of the Sulina, charged to examine the river, and propose a plan for improving its entrance.

#### ENGLISH TRAVELLERS AND RUSSIAN OFFICIALS.

The *Daily News* furnishes the following narrative of the treatment of two Englishmen at Odessa:—

Two young gentlemen, Mr. Soltan Symons and Mr. Charles Bere, who had been pursuing their studies at Christ Church, Oxford, left England in February last to make a tour on the continent—as usual in such cases, in search at once of pleasure and improvement. They were, as English subjects, provided with passports from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and they also had letters of introduction for the principal cities they proposed to pass through from persons of distinction, both foreigners and Englishmen. After visiting St. Petersburg and Moscow, they proceeded by way of Warsaw to Vienna and Constantinople. They intended to visit Nineveh, but were advised to reserve that portion of their journey for a later period of the season; and, by way of filling up their time, to spend the summer months in the Crimea. In accordance with this advice they left Constantinople for Odessa, which they reached towards the end of May.

It appears that about the time of their arrival instructions had been sent to the Russian frontier to keep a strict look-out for a Polish gentleman of the name of Soltan, who took a prominent part in the Polish revolution of 1832. The Odessa police pretended to take Mr. Soltan Symons for this person. We advisedly say pretended, for it is impossible to believe that they were in good faith mistaken. In the first place, the names of Soltan and Soltan are not the same; in the second place, had a Pole intended to pass himself off as an Englishman, and to that end assumed an English name, he would not have retained his own as part of his designation; in the third place, Mr. Soltan Symons was only born in 1831, and looks even younger than he really is; whereas M. Soltan was a combatant in the year 1832. All these considerations notwithstanding, the only concession the acting governor—before whom Mr. Symons was taken—would make, was to allow him to proceed to his hotel till the Governor-General (then in the capital) could be consulted, under a promise not to leave the place till he heard further from him, and the additional security of two policemen to watch his motions.

Mr. Bere, the travelling companion of Mr. Symons, immediately waited upon the English Consul, Mr. Yeames, who lost no time in repairing to the Governor, to whom he explained who Mr. Symons was, and the objects with which he travelled. Mr. Yeames also wrote to Sir Hamilton Seymour, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the subject.

The Governor professed to be satisfied, but stated that having applied to St. Petersburg for directions, he must wait an answer. He promised, however, that the guard should be removed. This promise was not kept. On the 3rd of June the guard was reduced to one; on the 5th, the Governor consented to dispense even with that one, upon receiving a written guarantee from the Consul that Mr. Symons would not leave until an answer was received from St. Petersburg; but on the 20th the surveillance of the police was renewed. In the meantime, Mr. Symons's books and papers were taken from him.

On the 2nd of July, the answer was received from St. Petersburg. It forbade Mr. Symons to proceed on his tour to the Crimea, but allowed him to leave Odessa. Circumstances prevented his leaving till the 12th of July, when he proceeded with his friend Mr. Bere to Constantinople.

The consequence of this treatment was that Mr. Soltan Symons, when at Corfu, on his return to the more civilized regions of Europe, was seized with an illness so serious that the medical gentleman attached to the staff urged his immediate departure for England. This indisposition was the necessary consequence of his detention under circumstances of wanton annoyance in Odessa at an unhealthy season.

Our contemporary regards this as an unprovoked act of annoyance by the Russian authorities, and inquires why Sir Hamilton Seymour (the double of Lord Westmoreland), who recently apologized for not pressing the Russian Government to remove the obstructions to the navigation of the mouth of the Danube, on the plea that he was afraid of receiving an angry reply, did not assert the cause of his injured countrymen?

#### THE LATEST NEWS FROM CHINA.

The most recent accounts from the Celestial Empire are unfavourable to the Imperial cause. The last intel-



Intelligence announced the fall of Amoy. It was said that there had been serious dissensions among the rebel chiefs there, which had, however, terminated. This report emboldened the Imperial admiral to attempt retaking the place. The attack was unsuccessful. The assailants were driven back to their boats, with a loss of about 20 or 30 killed, and from 25 to 50 prisoners. Next day the rebels began trying the prisoners with great formality. They were exceedingly civil to the Europeans, placing chairs for all who liked to attend. All the Tartars taken were immediately beheaded, the insurgents making no secret of their intention of utterly exterminating the whole race; but the Chinese soldiers, being generally pressed men, were usually acquitted. It is stated the rebels are under excellent apparent self-control, and that plunder is certain death to the offender. They are now rather short of funds, but are arranging a plan of government, and propose a scale of taxation much more moderate than the former tariff.

Chang-chow and Tang-wang have both succumbed to the insurgents, though not without severe loss to the latter. At Tang-wa the inhabitants *en masse*, though sanctioning the ejection of the mandarins, refused to allow the insurgents to have anything to do with the government, and proceeded to declare themselves free and independent burghesses, who could govern for themselves.

The Imperialist force which defended Nankin consisted of about 8,000 men. It was expected that these Mantchoos would fight desperately in self-defence. They were well armed and trained, and they well knew that "the Heavenly Prince" had openly declared that the first duty of his mission was the utter extermination not only of themselves, but also of their women and children; yet they did not strike a single blow in self-defence—they threw themselves on their faces, and, imploring mercy in the most abject terms, submitted to be butchered like so many sheep. Only 100 escaped out of a population of more than 20,000; the rest, men, women, and children, were put to the sword.

The principal news from Shanghai is the failure of the attack made by the Imperial forces, aided by their fleet of European rigged vessels, on Chin-Keang-foo, a city distant half a mile from the south bank of the Yang-tze river, and strongly fortified. This city is the key to the whole Chinese empire, and to effect its capture the Tartar chiefs were resolved to strive their utmost. The Shanghai fleet, consisting of the recently purchased "Agnes," "Antelope," "Dewan," armed respectively with 28, 12, and 12 guns, and 25 lorchas, commenced the attack on Chin-Keang-foo on the 28th of May. The defenders had fully prepared themselves for the struggle by strengthening the defences, burning down all the suburbs, and mounting heavy cannon. The Shanghai fleet anchored abreast of the city and opened a very heavy fire, which was returned from the stockades with great spirit. The heights commanding the river were so admirably fortified that they did serious damage to the shipping. The fleet peppered away until all their powder was expended, when they were forced to retreat about a mile and a half below the town. The loss on either side was not great. During the engagement about 6,000 Imperial troops were encamped within three miles of the city, coolly looking on instead of attacking the forts on the landside. Dr. Taylor, an American missionary, who was in the town at the time, could not learn that the cannonade had done the least harm; and the European adventurers who had taken service on board the Imperial fleet have returned to Shanghai too much disgusted with their Chinese leaders to be easily induced to follow them again.

This Dr. Taylor, it appears, made his way to the insurgent camp, where he was received by General Loo, who forwarded him on to Nankin on his expressing a wish to go there. The tents of the Imperial troops were distinctly seen from the walls of that city. From all communication hitherto held with the insurgents they seem friendly to foreigners. General Loo, "Fifth Arranger of the Forces, attached to the palace of the Celestial dynasty of Tai-ping, who have received the command of Heaven to rule the empire," has addressed a letter to foreigners which he gave to Dr. Taylor. This letter mentions the doctor as "a fellow-worshipper of God" (Shang-te), and, "therefore, a brother;" but mentions that in this case, as when the "Hermes"—"a ship belonging to your honourable nation"—appeared, "the impish vessels of the Tartars again follow in its wake." It goes on:—

Considering that your honourable nation is celebrated for its truth and fidelity, we, your younger brothers, do not harbour any suspicions. At present, both Heaven and men favour our design, and this is just the time for setting up the Chinese and abolishing the Tartar rule. We suppose that you, gentlemen, are well acquainted with the signs of the times, so that we need not enlarge on that subject; but while we, on our parts, do not prohibit commercial intercourse, we merely observe that since the two parties are now engaged in warfare, the going to and fro is accompanied with inconvenience; and, judging from the present aspect of affairs, we should deem it better to wait a few months until we have thoroughly destroyed the Tartars, when, perhaps, the subjects of your honourable nation could go and come without being involved in the tricks of these false Tartars.

After the attack on Chin-Kiang-foo, the following proclamation was published by the insurgent chiefs:—

#### PROCLAMATION BY THE INSURGENT CHIEFS.

Yang, the eastern prince, generalissimo of the army, and Prime Minister of State, as well as religious instructor and deliverer of the people; and

Seau, the western prince, second Minister of State, also generalissimo of the army;

Both servants of the Celestial dynasty of Thae-ping, which has received the veritable decree of Heaven to rule, together issue the following proclamation to all classes of people, requiring them each and all to follow peacefully their peculiar avocations.

When the will of Heaven is determined, the minds of

men should be compliant: Heaven having now produced the true sovereign to rule the people, they ought to yield their minds to his renovating influence. It is to be regretted that ever since the Tartars have thrown the Chinese empire into confusion, they have induced the people to worship corrupt spirits and to reject the true Spirit, while they rebel against God; they have moreover required the people to assume the appearance of imps, and to divest themselves of the human form; by all which means they have roused the vengeance of high Heaven. Besides this they have oppressed our people, and brought calamities on the living intelligences. They have made the stink of their covetous practices to rise up to heaven, while they have degraded literature to the very dust. The agricultural and mechanical classes have been distressed, every year experiencing greater troubles; while the mercantile classes in coming and going have been severely taxed at each barrier. Thus all within the four seas are grieved in mind, and the inhabitants of the middle region look on with indignant glance. We, the generals above named, having received the excellent decree of Heaven, and being unable to endure the spectacle of people ground down to the earth, have elevated the righteous standard, with the view of exterminating the Tartar hordes, and have marshalled the royal troops, in order to overcome the wicked one. In every district through which we have passed, the people have welcomed us as they would the seasonable showers; and wherever our standards have appeared, the inhabitants have felt as if they were delivered from the greatest calamity; which shows that the will of Heaven is evidently on our side, and that the minds of men incline towards us. Ever since we commenced this great undertaking in the province of Kwang-se, the first ranks of those who have come out against our royal troops have inverted their weapons in indication of submission; while those who have been influenced by the fear of Heaven's majesty have on the first report of our arrival lost all heart for defending the enemy. Now, having set up the new dynasty, we especially enjoin it on all living people reverently to worship God, and set aside all corrupt spirits, in order to gratify the mind of Heaven and obtain celestial blessedness. Let the learned, agricultural, mechanical, and commercial classes vigorously attend to their several employments. From the date of this proclamation let every one peacefully abide in his native region, and contentedly follow his usual avocation. Our virtuous soldiers will not touch an atom of their property, so that there is no need for the least apprehension. Let traders proceed to their markets without fear, looking for a speedy revival of the country. On this account we issue our special proclamation, in order to quiet the honest inhabitants. Let this be circulated throughout the empire for the information of all, so that every one may reverently obey. Do not oppose. A special proclamation.

Dr. Taylor ascertained that the insurgents observed Saturday as their Sabbath. Mr. Carpenter, an American Baptist, had essayed to reach the insurgent camp, but, after reaching about twenty miles beyond Woonung, the refusal of his boatmen to proceed any further had compelled him to relinquish the attempt. Messrs. Muirhead and Wylie, belonging to the London Missionary Society, started in Chinese costume for Nankin, and got as far as Suchau, where they were discovered, lost their false tails, and got hustled by the mob, but were rescued by the officials, who treated them with much care and respect. The Taoutae had complained to the British and American consuls, but this did not deter two other British subjects, Messrs. Reynolds and Richards, from trying a commercial visit. The Taoutae has compelled their return to Shanghai.

The *Overland China Mail* of the 7th of July, in a postscript, states that it was currently reported that an army, in three divisions, had actually been marched from Nankin for Pekin; but on its becoming known that the Imperialists were collecting a large force at the former city, the insurgent force was recalled. The mandarins at Canton have been busy forwarding reinforcements of men and munitions of war by sea, and the *Mail* says that 600,000 piculs (above eighty millions of pounds) of gunpowder, and 2,000 trained soldiers, thirty of whom can cast cannon, have also been sent. The *Mail*, however, suggests that their destination may be Amoy.

At Canton good order is still maintained by the vigilance and stringent measures of the authorities. Recent accounts from the interior mention that a large rebel force had moved into Kiang-tsi, and were pushing their way fast to the south. This would cause interruption to transit from the tea districts if confirmed. The export of tea is going on with some activity at Canton, but manufactures are difficult to move even at the present ruinous low rates. The price of tea is maintained.

The *Friend of China* is of opinion that the fruitless attack on Chin-Kiang-foo decides the fate of the empire, since the Tartars, with all the foreign aid they are likely to get, have been fairly obliged to give it up. When the British during the war captured Chin-Kiang-foo, and the news of its fall reached the Imperial ears, an overture of peace was at once made. The *Hong-Kong Register* terms the attack "a Vauxhall kind of bombardment." The Tartar Emperor of China has made a most pitiable application to his subjects for contributions, and his proclamation says that he has no other resource to relieve his bitter distress. To make matters worse for the reigning Emperor, intelligence has been received that a revolt had broken out in the island of Formosa.

If any reliance can be placed on the accounts published in the *North China Herald*, the end of the civil war cannot be far distant:—

The exhausted state of the Imperialist military chest is fully confirmed by the edicts and memorials of the *Pekin Gazette*, and by private letters from Pekin. A memorial of one of the boards states that upwards of 20,000,000 of taels of silver have been expended in these military operations; and we know that before they commenced the State funds had not recovered from the drain caused by the English indemnity. The Central Government has now been compelled to pay in notes, which, as they represent nothing but the emptiness of the Imperial

treasury, have no value in the market. In consequence of their issue about 100 of the private banking establishments, whose notes (for sums as low as 100 cash), form the circulating medium in Pekin, closed in a single day, causing immediate embarrassment and distress among the lower classes, whose position had already become straitened from the high price of grain. Our readers are aware that the population of Pekin (comprising a paid stationary garrison of about 100,000 Mantchoos and their families) are mainly dependent on the supplies sent annually from the fertile lowlands on both sides of the Yang-tse: as far as the Yellow River on the north, and the bay of Hangchow on the south. These supplies used to be despatched by the grand canal in the months of March, April, and May, being in each case the contributions from the crops of the preceding year. During the last two or three years a portion has been sent by sea, and last year a thousand junks cleared seaward from the port of Shanghai. This year none has been sent by canal, and the whole supply furnished by the above-mentioned region was that contained in some 200 vessels which left this port about a month ago, forming probably not one-fifteenth of what will be required. The price of grain had tripled in Pekin about a month back; and as the last and only resource, a high officer has recommended, in a memorial, that rice be bought up in Formosa by the local authorities; which, he argues, coming up with the southern monsoon, may arrive in time to stave off the apprehended distress. But it is extremely doubtful that the authorities of Foo-keen and Formosa have the money, the energy, or the will, to effect such a transaction.

The Emperor, it appears, is adopting the usual expedients of a failing cause. The property of many ministers and high mandarins had been confiscated; and even the family of Luh-keen-ying, who fell at his post defending Nankin, has been degraded, and his property confiscated. Heavy loans have been exacted from some wealthy families, those of Muhchang ah, Keying, and other former ministers, amounting to a partial confiscation of their property. This step creates disaffection among an influential class, and is at the same time driving the specie in private hands out of the capital; and there was some expectation of a local insurrection at Pekin.

#### NORTH AMERICA.

Intelligence from New York comes down to the 16th ult. The weather was very hot at New York, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 102 deg. Upwards of 200 persons had died from the effects of the heat in seven days.

The Kosta question is likely to assume a much more important character than was at first anticipated. Captain Ingraham's conduct is to be fully sustained. Mr. Marcy is already pledged to the position, that the filing of a declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the United States entitles the individual to the protection of that Government.

At New Orleans the yellow fever was raging with great virulence; the total number of deaths for the week ending the 12th was 1,518, of which 1,277 were from yellow fever; on the 13th the deaths were 174—153 from yellow fever.

The fisheries' question continued to absorb attention. Despatches received at Washington from the Commander of the American squadron were of a pacific and satisfactory character. The British squadron was actively employed in keeping the Americans without the prescribed limits. Her Majesty's steamer "Devastation" had recently seized an American schooner and sent her into Prince Edward Island, where, after a short detention, she was released. An United States sloop was busily engaged in warning the American fishermen of the presence of British men-of-war. It is now stated that Lord Sterling will have to get his pretensions recognised by the British Government before they will be entertained by the Federal authorities. The papers generally cast ridicule upon his claims.

It is stated in letters from Havannah, that the slave-ship "Lady Suffolk" had escaped from the hands of the authorities at Laguna de Terminos, and was again at large. An Havannah letter of the 8th says:—

The steamer "Avon," from Vera Cruz, arrived to-day, and is to take hence for London Senor Toriente, who goes on a private mission as the friend of General Canedo, to feel the English pulse and pave the way for a better feeling towards our chief, armed with the strongest assurances that the slave-trade shall cease if it is within human power to stop it. This late determination of the Government I believe to be sincere, and I have no doubt that it will be adhered to during the balance of General Canedo's administration; but he will be powerless if all his subordinates combine to defeat his purpose, as they will do, when there is no political secretary to intervene for the lion's share of the spoils.

The correspondent of the *Times* at California says, that the yield of gold does not diminish:—

Few of us could have believed that up to the present time so little change would have taken place in the nature of the diggings. Yet the only perceptible difference hitherto is a gradual and steady increase in the yield of the placers, for the numerous mines which are in operation in different sections of the country have not yet come into play.

The Chinese continue to arrive here in large numbers, and are permitted to work in the mines, for which privilege they have to pay, in common with all foreigners, a tax of three dollars per month. From their very parsimonious habits and limited wants I am inclined to believe that many must succeed in amassing what to them must prove quite an independency.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Abd-el-Kader lives at Broussa, in great privacy, occupied with meditation and prayer.

The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, announces the departure of the caravan of pilgrims to the Holy Land. They are forty-three in number.

Letters from San Juan del Sul announce the dis-



covery of immense gold-fields in Central America, near that port. This had caused great excitement, and tales of 1,000 dollars being made by each man per day were current.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer had arrived at Batavia, from Menada, and left Batavia on the 3rd inst., for California, in an American ship.—*Singapore Free Press*, July 15.

The inhabitants of Spezia and the refugees have complimented the American commander Ingraham for his energetic conduct at Smyrna.

It is rumoured in the United States that England and Spain have agreed to abolish slavery in Cuba, and that the American Government will take strong ground in opposition to it!

An Italian has attempted to assassinate the Princess Belgioso, who, since the Milan revolution, has lived in a village of Asia Minor. She received seven wounds, but nevertheless survives. The would-be assassin has been arrested and taken to Constantinople.

Peace has been declared with Burmah, but, for the present, the entire force now in that country is to remain, in case his Golden-footed Majesty or any of his subjects should be insane enough to attempt to disturb us in the newly-acquired province of Pegu, which is not at all unlikely.

There is a rumour that the Federal Council of Switzerland contemplate an extensive plan of fortification on their Italian frontier. Colonel Bourgeois, M. Ochsenbein, General Dufour, and Colonel Zeigler, were at Bellinzona on the 18th: M. Ochsenbein is the Swiss Minister at War.

The extent of emigration is beginning to alarm the German Governments. The Prussian, Hanoverian, Ducal Hessian, and Brunswick Governments, however, have at last issued orders to the heads of their police to aid the Government of Electoral Hesse in dragging back such of its subjects as emigrate without a permit.

One of the lions of Paris at the present time is the "Sole," a good-sized trading vessel with three masts, which, after a tedious voyage, made its way from Havre up to Paris. The "Sole" experienced great difficulty in getting through the numerous bridges, and grazed several rocks bordering the narrow channel, unknown, it is said, to the river pilots. The Parisians hope their city will, with the improvements to be made in navigation, become a sea-port.

We read in the *Journal de Bruxelles*:—"His Holiness Pope Pius IX. has just sent to the Duke de Brabant a fragment of the wood of the manger which formed the cradle of our Saviour. In the private audience which Mgr. Gonella obtained, in order to present this precious relic, his Royal Highness was much affected at the present made to him by the Pope."

The Prussian journals are at the present moment labouring hard to disseminate hatred of France and England, and insinuate distrust between those two nations.

The second chamber of the States General of Holland has adopted, by a majority of 41 to 27, the bill to regulate the surveillance of the State over the different religious forms of worship in that country. The Roman Catholic party, although much dismayed at the success of the bill thus far, has commenced a new agitation in many of the principal towns and communes, and petitions against the law are now being signed for presentation to the First Chamber. There is, however, scarcely a doubt but that it will finally receive the Royal assent.

The Austrian Government have issued a memorandum to foreign courts regarding the Kossta affair at Smyrna. It charges the captain of the United States ship with an infraction of the law of nations, in menacing with violence the shipping of a sovereign state in a neutral port. His conduct is described as infringing the right of declaring war and making peace, reserved by the constitution of the United States to the President. Baron de Brück, it is said, has demanded the expulsion of all the refugees now in Turkey. This is a consequence of the Kossta affair.

The slave-trade is carried on with such impunity in Mosambique, that one of the Portuguese journals contains the following paragraph:—"In the name of humanity, of civilization, of the good faith of treaties and the national honour, we ask the British minister at this court without delay to recommend to his Government the necessity of directing the British cruisers on the coast of Africa (Portuguese), to observe the greatest vigilance regarding the slave-trade. We request the different journals that are published in Lisbon, and every other part of Portugal, the favour of transcribing in their columns this notice which we give to the British minister at this court."

There have been rather serious riots at Genoa, in consequence of a rise in the price of grain. Several shops were attacked by the populace, consisting chiefly of women, some of whom have been arrested. Two companies of the National Guard were called out, and small detachments of troops were placed near the shops which had been attacked. The Mayor has issued a proclamation stating that the price in that city was lower than that of other markets. "The municipality carefully watches that there should be no monopoly or abuse in the sale of provisions. Respect for persons and property is the first of our duties, and the first duty of the authorities is to protect them. Citizens! do not listen to those who pretend to feel so much for your welfare."

Professor Silliman, the eminent geologist, discredits the opinion advanced by some, that the gradual wearing away of the rocks at Niagara Falls may possibly result in draining Lake Erie. In a recent lecture he remarked:—

They will not halt at their present station, but retreat

slowly and surely about two miles further, when they will stop again for an unknown period, and probably for ever, since at this place the hard limestone will form both base and top of the falls, and thus stop the destruction of the rock. Some have thought that they would finally reach Lake Erie, and that then the lake would be completely drained. Such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone, forming a rapid, and thenceforth Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world.

A correspondent of the *New York Daily Times* says—"One morning last week, a member of the Third Presbytery of New York, in good and regular standing, and at present the moderator of that presbytery—a clergyman and a doctor of divinity—was rudely ordered out of the ladies' cabin by the captain of the ferry-boat. And for what? Only because he is a coloured man. And who is he? Rev. Dr. Pennington, a pastor in the city, settled over, and ministering to, a large number of men and women, who are in our families and at our firesides daily. Yet this worthy and good clergyman may not sit or stand in the ladies' cabin of a ferry-boat, which is the common carrier of all men, sober and otherwise. But perhaps the captain will say that the place for negroes is in the gentlemen's cabin. That which is called the gentlemen's cabin on board of these boats is not a suitable place for a gentleman, whether he be white or black. The cabin is filled with smoke and smokers, and the floor is often wet with the juice of the weed. More than one gentleman present protested against the treatment of Dr. Pennington on the ferry-boat, and the general sentiment of bystanders appeared to be in opposition to it."

#### HISTORY OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.

The *Times*, in two lengthened papers reviewing the recent French work, "The Insurrection in China; with notices of its Christianity, Creed, and Proclamations, by Dr. Yvan, physician, and M. Callery, interpreter of the French embassy in China," gives a most interesting history of the origin and progress of this great event in modern history, which throws much light upon this hitherto obscure subject. From these articles we condense the following narrative.

In 1850, when the treaty concluded with England after the war throwing open additional ports to commercial enterprise, and placing the natives still more largely and directly under the influence of foreign example, was already in force, the present Emperor Hien Foung ascended the throne of the Chinese empire, being then only 19 years of age. The youth did not take long to decide upon his course of action. The reflecting and experienced councillors of the empire, who advised extended relations with the new comers, a liberal policy abroad, and a progressive policy at home, were dismissed from court with disgrace, while their successors were deliberately chosen from the most violent and declared enemies of the European nations. The effects of the more liberal policy previously pursued could not, however, be wholly eradicated.

Long before this period secret societies existed, the object of which was the subversion of the Manchoo dynasty. To these clubs existing when Hien Foung ascended the throne was added, after the ratification of peace, that of the "Chinese Union, a Christian community founded by Gutzlaff, an enterprising missionary, born in Germany, of supposed Chinese extraction, and a useful civil officer of the British Government." While Hien Foung was still meditating whether he would return to the old Tory régime or give an impetus to the new and sensible ideas that had started up in China during the latter days of his deceased father, disciple after disciple of Confucius was exchanging the service of Buddha for the Anglo-Saxon Protestant faith, proclaimed by British missionaries and promulgated far and wide by their poselytes. The insurrection commenced in the province of Kouang-si, which is situated at the southwestern extremity of the empire.

Kouang-si is under the rule of a Governor-General, and forms a portion of the viceroyalty of the two Kouangs,—the second Kouang being Kouang-tong, which joins Kouang-si on the east, and has for its capital the well-known city of Canton. Kouang-si is a country of mountains bristling with bare crests, and shorn on their summits and declivities of every species of vegetation. But its scenery is, nevertheless, very picturesque. The soil, however, is as sterile as the scenery is romantic. Cultivation is scanty and the people are indigent. But though poor, they have the nature of hardy mountaineers, and are sober, intrepid, capable of long endurance, and animated with a proud spirit of independence. After ages of occupation the Tartars have failed to bring to submission the most remote mountainous districts of Kouang-si. It was among these distant hills that the great conspiracy was hatched, and nothing could have shown the wisdom of the conspirators more clearly than their choice of a starting place. The very misery of the inhabitants was an element of strength, and an army of adventurers could nowhere recruit itself so easily as among the population living on the verge of want. Moreover, the mountain country afforded the very best possible battlefields to those who had yet their way to make by stratagem, by surprises, and mainly by defensive operations against the more numerous and organized troops—if such a term as the last may be applied at all to the Chinese army—of the Celestial Emperor.

Here, also, existed the Miao-tzes—a half savage community, the aborigines of a chain of mountains which take their rise in the north of Kouang-tong, and extend into the central provinces of the empire.

They are a retiring race, and fix their abodes away from the haunts of men, their most numerous colonies never exceeding two thousand individuals. Their houses are built upon piles, like those of the Malays, and they shelter under their roof the domestic animals which they rear. They are husbandmen and warriors, fearless, and

capable of any amount of fatigue. The Tartars have never conquered them. They have preserved the ancient national costume; have never shaved their heads; have always repelled the authority of the Mandarins, and refused to adopt customs imposed by the Mantchoos. Their independence is a recognised fact, and in the maps of the country their districts are left blank in order to show that they have not yet been brought under submission to the Emperor. The Miao-tzes are the horror of the civilized Chinese, who call them wolf-men.

Such was the race with whom the insurgents proclaimed an alliance. It was in August, 1850, that the Pekin journals first announced the breaking out of predatory warfare in Kouang-si.

During the earliest months of 1850 the rebels performed divers insignificant military movements until they approached the frontiers of Kouang-tong. Here they possessed themselves of one or two important towns, and slew three high class mandarins. The viceroy of the two Kouangs, a functionary of the name of Siu, and whose prudence amounted to downright cowardice, as the enemy approached, expressed a pious desire to withdraw from his viceroyalty in order to prostrate himself before the tomb of the defunct emperor. But he was ordered to keep to his post. In his extremity he despatched troops against the rebels, but the troops were beaten and utterly destroyed. In fact, destruction was inevitable whenever they took the field. The tactics were invariably of one description. The insurgents, as often as the Imperial troops advanced, pretended to take flight, and, as often as the rebels pretended to take flight, the Imperial troops pursued until they were caught in ambuscade, and there pitilessly massacred. Experience went for nothing. The feat was made a hundred times, and a hundred times wholesale slaughter followed. Siu, stunned by the unaccountable success of the insurgents, hurried off to Pekin to sound the note of alarm. While he was rushing to the capital new victories were obtained by the guerillas. These continued to invite the Imperial soldiers to destruction, and the soldiers were too good disciplinarians to disobey. The rebels now entered Kouang-tong.

A new mandarin was sent from Pekin to reduce the audacious insurgents—no less a personage than the illustrious Lin, whose glory it had formerly been to give occasion to the war with the English by his wanton destruction of their 20,000 chests of opium. Lin addressed himself forthwith to the rebel chiefs, and they answered the great mandarin in a proclamation, which constituted their first political act. The manifesto would have done credit to the most enlightened rebels of any Christian country; it was plain, and to the point. "The Mantchoos," said the document,

Who for two centuries have hereditarily occupied the throne of China, were originally a small colony of foreigners. With the help of an army accustomed to warfare they made themselves masters of our treasures, of our lands, and of the Government of our country—a circumstance which proclaims emphatically enough that, in order to usurp an empire, it is only necessary to be sufficiently strong for the purpose. There is really no sensible difference whatever between us who lay under contribution the villages that we seize, and the functionaries who, sent from Pekin, forestall the impost. That which is fair to take is fair to hold. Why do you, then, without any show of reason, send troops against us? Your proceedings seem most unjust. What! have the Mantchoos, who are strangers, the right to levy taxes from eighteen provinces and to appoint officers to oppress the people, and are we Chinese to be prevented from taking any money whatever? Universal sovereignty belongs to no individual to the exclusion of everybody else, and no one has ever yet heard of a dynasty boasting an issue of a hundred generations of emperors. The right of governing is possession.

The proclamation came out at the close of 1850, and constituted the last offensive act of the insurgents for that year.

The year 1851 opened with a declaration of war to the death. In China the scabbard is thrown aside for ever when once the scissors are drawn forth. "When the rebels announced their resolution to restore the ancient dynasty of Ming, they made it incumbent upon their adherents to cut off their pig-tails, and to exchange the *chang* and Tartar tunic for the open robe worn by their ancestors before the Manchoo invasion. It was a last and desperate appeal to the patriotism of the people, and it required almost superhuman courage to respond to it. But the courage was there. Hundreds of tails strewed the earth, and the alarm and horror at Pekin were intense."

Li-sing-inen, a new Imperial Commissioner, was forthwith despatched to Kouang-si, in the place of poor Lin, who did not hold up his head after the appearance of the insurgent proclamation, and died shortly after its publication, worn out, it is said, by the weight and responsibility of office. Warfare went on, but the insurgents acted with discretion, not moving or attempting an expedition except when certain of victory. At this early period of the contest, the moderation and self-denial which have so singularly characterised the acts of the insurgents, and which argue so much for the admirable discipline maintained by their chiefs, were already exhibited in striking contrast to the oppressive proceedings of the Imperial forces. One instance will speak for many:—

In March, 1851, the small town of Lo-Ngan was taken by the rebels after a sharp resistance. The victors laid the city under contribution, and, having seized the contractor of the pawning establishment, fixed his ransom at 1,000 taels (about £320). The merchant paid his price, and was set at liberty. The following day the Imperial troops, having driven the rebels out, re-entered the town, and came upon the inhabitants for a fresh contribution. The luckless contractor was laid hold of again, and this time was forced to pay a ransom of 3,000 taels. Disgusted with his treatment, and enraged at the conduct of those from whom he had a right to expect better things, the contractor, a popular man in the town,



harangued the people in the public places; other orators took up the discourse; the people became excited with the words, and swore, one and all, that from henceforward there should be an end to the Tartar dominion. Then and there the populace cut off their tails and threw away the *chang*. They next placed themselves in communication with the rebels, for whom they opened the gates of Lo-Ngan during the night; and of all the Imperial troops not one escaped to tell the tale.

As to the prime movers in this rebellion there is still some mystery. According to MM. Callery and Yvan, about the middle of 1851, supreme honours were paid to a Chinese by the revolutionary party, who committed the heinous and unpardonable offence of decking their hero in the Imperial canary-coloured robe. Contrary to Tartar usages (proceed our historians) they published the portrait of their Sovereign, and circulated it by thousands throughout the Chinese provinces. A copy of this portrait is placed at the beginning of their work, and MM. Callery and Yvan congratulate themselves upon their good fortune in being able to offer to the European public a faithful representation of the head-dress and restored costume of the ancient times of Ming. According to these writers, the pretender Tien-te had been purposely kept in the background during a whole twelvemonth, his partisans having contented themselves with originating a report that a descendant of Ming was actually in existence. At this period of the movement, however, they publicly proclaimed the fact, although the sublime personage himself could not even yet be presented freely to the populace. He is described as possessing a rare political sagacity, an incontestable superiority of mind, and, above all, that active and energetic spirit so peculiar to men reared in the shade of secret associations. Various details are given of the movements of Tien-te, so that it is difficult to believe that he is a myth. So closely is the cause of the insurgents bound up with the safety of Tien-te, and so impressed is that distinguished personage with the fact, that we are informed he never exposes himself to danger. After every engagement, the Kings, his future vassals, despatch their officers to him, and from them the descendant and representative of the Mings receives a faithful account of the momentous events that have taken place.

Nevertheless, this episode clashes with other information. Thus the *North China Herald* of May 38th last, deliberately states that "the existence of any such person or title as Tien-te was distinctly ignored by the Northern Prince, the highest chief seen, who said it was a phrase of 'outside people;' and nothing was heard of the re-establishment of the Ming dynasty." And in the published account of Sir G. Bonham's mission to Nankin, the writer, who had come in contact with the rebels, distinctly states, that "it was said for some time that a descendant of the Ming dynasty (the last Chinese one) was at the head of the movement; but, on our asking them if this were so, they said not, and seemed indifferent to the influence which they would lose by the denial, for the idea was not without its weight among the Chinese."

Whether or not Tien-te be a real personage, there is no doubt that the leaders of the revolution are the "Kings," or generals, mentioned above; and it is most likely, should the revolution prove triumphant, that China will in all probability be, like North America, cut up into states, and, unlike North America, be divided among the successful generals of the revolution—whether in federal union or not has yet to be seen.

There are five of these "Kings," and their characteristics are thus described:—

The first is already familiar to the readers of the intelligence brought by the last two mails, and would appear, from all accounts, to be at least the visible head of the revolutionary forces. He calls himself Houng-sieon-tsiuen, but he is also styled Tai-ping-wang, or the "Great King Pacificator." He is described as a tall, sunburnt man, of an eager and resolute aspect. He is about 40 years of age, and his hair and beard are already grey. He is said to be eminently courageous. Although his accent betrays a provincial origin, nobody is aware of his real name, and the district in which he was born is unknown. The reader of the last most interesting despatches from the seat of war cannot have forgotten the lofty and blasphemous pretensions put forth by this "Great Pacificator," whose unbounded ambition is revealed in his daring assumption of divinity, and whose self-indulgence is sufficiently indicated in the nature of the suite by which he is attended, and in the terrible decrees he has issued against all who dare even to glance at the inhabitants of his harem. It is in the name of Tai-ping-wang that the war is now carried on. He is "the Celestial King," "our Royal Master." He is something more. He is the younger brother of Jesus, and in 1837 was taken up to heaven, where he was instructed by his Heavenly Father—from whom he received books and doctrines—in all celestial matters. His celestial mother, and the heavenly sister his wife, are described in the published pamphlets of the revolutionary army, and the work committed by God to his hands is given in detail. Sober Christians will do well to hush their notes of triumph in the presence of the audacious Tai-ping-wang.

Hiang-tsiou-tsing, or Tsiou-wang, which signifies "King of the East," is about thirty-five years of age; he is small, slender, and marked with the smallpox, his upper lip bristling with a thinly sprinkled moustache. He speaks with extreme fluency, is easily accessible, but the place of his birth is equally a mystery to his followers. All that is known of him is that he is married to the elder sister of the Great King Pacificator.

Siao-tcha-kouei, or Si-wang, the "King of the West," is the Achilles of this constellation of Royalty. In every engagement he exposes himself fearlessly, fighting always in front and directing the troops with a precision denoting some military attainment. He is a graceful figure, and his countenance beams with intelligence; his complexion has a strong yellow tinge, and his lengthened face has nothing of the Mongol type except the spread of the nostrils and the slant of the eyes. He has no moustaches. The King of the West, one of the most highly gifted of these brothers in arms, is only thirty

years of age, and, according to report, has also married a sister of the Great King Pacificator.

Foung-hien-san, or Nan-wang, "King of the South," is a scholar of the province of Canton. He has passed public examinations and graduated. He is thirty-two years old, and a favourite of his fellow-students, who ascribe to him superior talents. He, too, wears no moustache, and his features have still a juvenile look. In the midst of his active soldier's life he finds time for retirement and for the pursuit of his literary studies.

Wei-tching, or Pe-wang, the King of the North, is the Ajax of the insurrectionary army. He is exceedingly tall, has the dingy hue of a Malay, and his dark moustache is hardly to be distinguished from his deep brown skin. He is only twenty-five years old, and is a native of Kouang-si. His physical power and singular intrepidity have gained for him a prominent position in the insurrection. It was with this Northern Prince that Mr. Interpreter Meadows—to whom the English public are indebted for the singular records that have been already communicated in these columns—had a striking interview at Nankin on the 27th of April last. From the conversation that took place on that occasion it is evident that Pe-wang has been with the missionaries, but his views, like those of the rest of his associates, are distorted and confused. He was eager to learn from his visitor if the English knew the Ten Commandments, and when Mr. Meadows immediately repeated the first, he laid his hands on the interpreter's shoulders in a friendly manner, and exclaimed, "The same as ourselves—the same as ourselves!" "He recurred again and again," writes Mr. Meadows, "with an appearance of much gratitude, to the circumstance that he and his companions in arms had enjoyed the special aid and protection of God, without which they could never have been able to do what they had done against superior numbers and resources; and, alluding to our declaration of neutrality and non-resistance to the Manchus, said, with a quiet air of thorough conviction, 'It would be wrong for you to help them; and, what is more, it would be of no use. Our Heavenly Father helps us, and no one can fight with him.' Whatever satisfaction we derive from all this information becomes sensibly diminished when we hear, also, from Mr. Meadows, that the Northern King is of the fixed opinion that Tai-ping-wang is 'The True Lord,' and that the 'True Lord' is 'Lord of the Whole World,' as well as of China; that he is 'The Second Son of God, and all people in the whole world must obey and follow him.'"

Under these five Kings the entire insurgent forces act in concert, and by them the war has been carried on from its breaking out until the present moment.

By the middle of May, 1851, the revolution had assumed the shape of civil war. The rising was becoming general. Wherever the insurgents appeared, hundreds flocked to their standard by common consent, and the armed invaders seemed not more eager to conquer than the inhabitants of the towns they approached were desirous to throw off the foreign Manchou yoke. Agitation at Pekin was manifest, and even the Chinese merchants at Canton shook their doomed tails in despair. His Celestial Majesty took the usual step in such extremities. He despatched new commissioners to the seat of war. This time the Prince Minister Sai-chang-ha was sent to Kouei-Lin, the capital of Kouang-si, and, that he might have no excuse for failure, two experienced Manchus were ordered to bear him company. Canton was laid under contribution. An immense sum passed from peaceful mercantile pockets into the purses of the mandarins, the city itself was placed in a state of defence, and troops were levied there for the purpose of disputing the advance of the insurgents.

It was at this period that the first report of the introduction of a religious element into the political movement took all men by surprise:—

Up to this moment everybody had been given to understand that a descendant of Ming, in the name and on behalf of his fellow-countrymen, had taken up arms against the Manchou usurpers, with the full determination of carrying on a war of utter extermination; but now it was for the first time loudly proclaimed that the hero laboured no less in the interests of God than in those of suffering humanity. From the language employed, it was surmised that Christian missionaries had already taken part in the broil; but whether French or English, Roman Catholic or Protestant, it was not so easy to determine. One astounding fact, at least, could not be denied—the progress of the revolutionary army was marked by the overthrow of pagodas and the destruction of idols. This in itself was a feature too striking and unexpected not to create a profound impression on every mind. A vast stride had been made when tails were flung to the winds, and rebellious hair sprouted forth at its own good pleasure. But what was the clipping of mortal tails to the breaking up of Divine emblems? If there had been a possibility of reconciliation before, there could be no hope of it now. We have seen in the most recent accounts from China that rebel hatred has not satisfied itself with even the wholesale annihilation of Tartar gods. This negative act has been succeeded by a plain affirmative declaration. The insurgents have not only ceased to be Buddhists, but they have become avowed believers in Christ. The belief is sadly mixed up with blasphemy and sacrilegious invention, but, palpable as the mixture is, it would be idle to blind ourselves to the fact that, should the rebels suffer eventual defeat, upon the heads of Christians of every kind will inevitably fall no small portion of celestial anger. Commerce has much to expect from the successful issue of the rebellion; but Christianity in China has everything now to dread from the victory of the Imperial forces.

The object of the insurgents evidently is, to fight their way direct to the Imperial capital, wanting which "they are absolutely master of nothing." The Emperor about this time composed an epic poem, intended to counteract the effect of the enemy's proclamation, the contents of which appear to have been chiefly borrowed from his country's literature. But, in spite of poems, pamphlets, and general slaughter, the rebels stood their ground. Before long, the whole of Kouang-si was in their hands, with the exception of the capital city. It was after one of the latest conquests in Kouang-si—viz., at Yung-gan-Tcheou, that an important proclamation was issued by the insurgents—one, indeed,

that throws more light upon the intentions of the rebel chiefs than any that preceded it. As a specimen of statecraft, also, it is unequalled by any former production put forward by the same hands:—

Know, people! (said the clever manifesto) that China belongs to the descendants of the ancient dynasty. Students, farmers, artisans, and merchants, do not be alarmed, but continue peacefully at your several callings. The fortunes of the dynasty of Han are about to flourish once more, and the foreign dynasty of the Manchus is on the eve of expiring. The decree is from Heaven and admits of no mistake. Division succeeds to a long union. In order that when publishing the laws all things may be safely re-established, our sovereigns have manifested their benevolence, and, before prostrating themselves in presence of the Supreme Being, have always administered to the necessities of the unfortunate. After having learnt to know God, they have striven to save the people from calamity; they have sustained the weak, resisted the powerful, and preserved the villages from robbers and brigands. . . . When our princes, by the grace of God, entered into Yung-gan, they scattered their benevolence on every side, and, regarding the people as their children, enjoined the army to abstain from slaughter, and to take nothing without leave. They are as just and impartial as the balance; but if obedience is denied, they who disobey will be handed over to the officers of the army. Our princes invite the inhabitants of every district to surrender, in order that they may merit the reward which will be accorded to their voluntary submission. They wait now to be rejoined by the chiefs of other provinces, in order to unite their forces for an attack upon the capital of Pekin, which being secured, the princes will proceed to the division of the empire.

Three points are worthy of note in this production. The future division of the spoil among the insurgent chiefs is announced without disguise; the ultimate intentions with respect to Pekin are clearly made known; and the Christian element is as plainly and unmistakably revealed.

The authors of the proclamation of Yung-gan, writes Messrs. Callery and Yvan, speaks of *decrees of Heaven*. They have prostrated themselves before the *Supreme Being* after having learnt to adore God. They have striven to save the people from calamity. These are formulae unknown to Chinese idolaters, and foreign to the language of Roman Catholics. To Protestantism alone belongs the honour of having introduced them into China; and their appearance in the proclamation argues strongly for the truth of the widely-circulated rumour that in the heart of the insurgent army a native Protestant occupies an important post and exercises great authority. This Protestant, according to general report, is a friend and disciple of Gutzlaff.

An Imperial force of 13,000 men was now despatched to Kouang-si to make mince-meat of the rebels, and to break up the conspiracy for ever. But the attempt, as usual, failed. Half the army was slain, and the other half prudently went over to the enemy. Sen, the discreet Governor-General of the two Kouangs, always shut up behind the thick walls of Kao-tcheou, and never disheartened so long as his own person was secure, swore by his slender moustache that he would be revenged for this last audacious act of the insurgents, and proceeded at once to make good his terrible oath. He had recourse to stratagem.

By his orders, 4,000 buffaloes were got together, and twice as many torches attached to their long horns. The herd was placed under the charge of 4,000 soldiers, and the expedition, prepared with the utmost secrecy, set out one night in the direction of the rebel camp. According to the plan laid down, every buffalo, transformed for the occasion into a fiery chariot, was to make frightful ravages wherever it appeared, to kill every man within reach, and to set fire to the camp. The horned battalions advanced without obstacle; the insurgents, apprised of their intended visitors, allowing them quietly to defile. But the Imperials were not vouchsafed so honourable a reception. By favour of the illumination they had themselves provided, their movements were well noted long before they reached the camp. When they reached it the old scenes of carnage were played over again. Almost every soul was slain, as every buffalo had been captured. Not the least singular part of the story is, that notwithstanding the double loss of men and beasts, the stratagem was regarded by the Chinese authorities as a splendid stroke of military genius, and worthy of a nobler fate.

Shortly after the island of Hainan fell into the hands of the insurgents, who were reinforced by its hardy agriculturists. The rebels then advanced to the provinces of Hou-nan and Hou-pe, on the road to Nankin and Pekin. The inhabitants of the latter, who are very poor, rose as a man. 6,000 men, commanded by a faithful officer of the Celestial monarch, entered Hou-pe, and passed directly over to the rebels, with arms and baggage. So infectious was the example that voluntary levies of every kind were interdicted by the governor of the two Kouangs. Three chief cities in the provinces above-named soon fell into the hands of the insurgents, and with them a considerable amount of booty. The victors seized the public treasures and the supplies destined for the Imperial troops; but, according to their sacred rule, spared the inhabitants and respected private property. In June of last year, the island of Formosa, containing a population scarcely tamed to Tartar subjection, showed symptoms of disaffection. In truth, when the year 1852 closed upon the war all opposition had proved fruitless, and nothing seemed able to stem the advancing tide. The frowns of the Celestial monarch could neither abash the rebels nor stimulate the faithful. Mandarin after mandarin was degraded without remorse, but punishment was thrown away. The rebels still pressed forward with the eye fixed keenly on Pekin.

Money now began to fail the Imperial treasury. The last year's military expenditure had risen to £3,000,000 sterling, and the amount, large as it appeared, was on the increase. The mandarins were ordered, on their allegiance, to devise schemes for replenishing the treasury; and one of them openly proposed to the Emperor an opium monopoly. The proposition is said to be still under Imperial consideration; and in the



meanwhile every public appointment in the empire has been put up to public sale. All things may now be purchased from the Celestial trafficker, from the highest dignity down to immunity for the worst offences.

In the early part of the present year the rebels, in steady pursuit of their object, descended the Yang-tse-kiang, 200 junks accompanying the expedition, and possessed themselves of Ou-tchang, the capital of Hou-pe. The city has 400,000 inhabitants, and is on the high road to Nankin. The importance of this acquisition can hardly be over-estimated. It is to this place that all the productions of the Celestial empire in thousands of vessels are conveyed, and that all the manufactures find their way which come to China from Manchester, Liverpool, and the United States. The Court was infuriated, and a general levy for the defence of Nankin was ordered. His Celestial Majesty fairly confessed in a proclamation that the troubles of his empire allowed him no repose at night, and took from him all appetite for food in the day.

At last application was made for foreign assistance. For the first time in the history of China, England was styled "a great nation," and her representatives were all "honourable cousins;" nor did the organ of his Imperial Majesty fail to hint, that not only would the Emperor, his mandarins, and the people, be eternally grateful for whatever aid the "great nation" might afford in the hour of extremity, but that the highest mutual advantages in the prosecution of trade should indubitably follow the defeat of the insurgents and the termination of the war. How England answered this appeal to her generosity we have been informed in the late despatches.

Upon the news of the approach of the insurgents towards Nankin, the Governor-General of Kiang-nan betook himself to the menaced city at the head of all the troops he could assemble, and concentrated upon the capital the whole of his disposable force. The rebels, profiting by the universal fright, seized all the merchant vessels in the river, and, with a formidable fleet and an army estimated at 50,000 men, presented themselves before Nankin, the five kings being at their head. The following description is given of this great city:—

The city of Nankin, which contains more than half a million souls, was, under the Mings, the capital of all China. Its walls surround a city three times as large as Paris, but in the midst of its deserted streets are found ploughed fields, and grass grows on the quays which formerly boasted a triple line of ships. Nankin is situated in an immense plain, furrowed by innumerable canals. The fertile districts in its neighbourhood show a network of rivulets and navigable watercourses, and its own banks are planted with willows and bamboos. In the province of Nankin grows the yellow cotton, from which is made the material exported once in such large quantities to Europe. There, also, is raised the greater part of the rice consumed in the empire. Kiang-nan is unquestionably the brightest gem in the Imperial diadem. And well it may be, since its fruitfulness is beyond belief. In Europe fertility is barrenness compared with it. Twice every year the fields of Kiang-nan are covered with crops, and fruits and vegetables grow uninterruptedly. Nankin itself is built in the water. It is a city like Rotterdam, surrounded by fertile marshes and waters abounding with fish. It has lost much of its former splendour; indeed, it looks like a village, notwithstanding its 500,000 inhabitants, when compared with the enormous enclosure in which it stands. But, narrow as it has become, it is still the city of learning and of pleasure. To a Chinese, according to our French authorities, nothing is beautiful, nothing is good, nothing graceful or in good taste, which does not proceed from Nankin or Sou-tcheou-Fou. Fashion in the Celestial Empire attaches itself to one of these two schools. As to Peking, its voice goes for nothing in matters of taste. It has the simple monopoly of *ennui*. In Nankin reside the *littérateurs*, the learned, the dancers, the painters, the archaeologists, the jugglers, the doctors, and the most famous courtisans. In the fascinating city there are schools of science, and art, and pleasure—pleasure itself with a Chinese being both an art and a science. Kiang-nan is, in fact, the Italy of China; and some portion of the year must be passed by the luxurious Chinese in Nankin, where poetry and love constitute the business of their daily lives.

On the 8th of March the rebels appeared before the city; on the 19th they sprung a mine under the wall, stormed the place, and entered that inner portion of Nankin which was called "the Imperial city," under the Mings, and has now the name again. That the successful besiegers will ever suffer the rare prize to fall from their hands seems hardly within the range of probability. To the Tartars who opposed their entrance they gave no mercy, but let their blood flow freely. Towards the inhabitants generally they showed the same respect that has been vouchsafed to every peaceful citizen on the march. Long ere this these inhabitants will have learnt the difference between the effete Government that has been destroyed, and the vigorous Administration that is about to take its place.

The proclamations issued by the rebel chiefs after their entry into Kiang-nan are models of composition, and would reflect credit upon civilized warfare in the Western world. The invaders profess to act as deliverers of the people, and their acts correspond with their language. Their office, they contend, is to relieve the suffering and to punish the guilty; and they express bitter regret that evil spirits, pretending to labour with them, have taken advantage of a good cause to rob and pillage, and to commit offences which, being proved, are worthy only of ignominious death. All men are warned to be careful of their conduct, to repress all desire for evil, to offer no resistance, and to write "Obedient" on their doors, in order that the "patriot" army passing through the city may protect the lives and property of the well-disposed. Nothing proves the inexorable discipline maintained in the ranks of the rebels better than these

proclamations; and nothing is more striking than the contrast which such discipline presents to the lawless and disgraceful proceedings that have at all times characterised the warfare of the Tartar troops. One of these proclamations published about this time is too remarkable to be overlooked. It announces that the "patriot" army seeks to preserve, not to destroy; it warns all foreigners to stand aloof from the fight, in order that good commercial regulations may hereafter be established in a friendly spirit; and it gives notice to the "stupid priests of Buddha, to those jugglers of Tao-se, and to the other corrupt sects, that the time has come to destroy their temples, and to suppress their worship."

Of the religious hymns and pamphlets circulated by the rebels on their route, our readers, says the *Times*, have already had a specimen. "The Book of the Religious Precepts of the Tae-ping Dynasty," "the Trimetrical Classic," and similar compositions contain prayers and declarations that may be uttered by the pious lips of any Christian in this Protestant land; but they carry on their front not only the reflection of the missionary mind that suggested them, but also the evidence of that glaring superstition without which it seems, in cases like the present, so difficult to make striking impressions upon the popular conviction. Whatever be the explanation of the extraordinary combination of truth and error, revelation and paganism, it is certain that the union is productive of marvellous results. Political hatred is heightened by religious fervour, and religious fervour is increased and strengthened by audacious blasphemy. The rebels are strong in Nankin; they have added another victory elsewhere since they won the city; and Peking may be theirs while we write.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, August 31st.

#### THE ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.

On Monday, at ten o'clock, amid the thunders of a general salute from the fleet, the Queen for the second time set foot on Irish soil. The interval of nearly two hours which elapsed before the landing took place gave the Lord-Lieutenant and the chief magnates of the country time to muster on board the "Victoria and Albert," and to welcome their Sovereign. A handsome covered way led from Kingstown pier to the station, and along this approach, lined on either side by privileged spectators, the Royal family and their suite were conducted. The run up to Dublin was performed in a very few minutes, and there, at the Westland-row terminus, arrayed with civic pomp, were the Lord Mayor and corporation of Dublin, ready, in compliance with ancient usage, to deliver up the keys of the city, as a gage of their fealty. The space available for this ceremony was not a large one, and her Majesty, having received the congratulations of the Chief Magistrate on her safe arrival, went in a species of procession through the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis to the Viceregal Lodge. Dublin is architecturally well adapted for such displays, and the inhabitants, with a ready enthusiasm, do full justice to them when they occur. Lining the foot pavements and filling every widow to the highest story, they gave her Majesty an affectionate welcome as she passed along. The Royal carriage contained the two young princes as well as the Queen and Prince Albert, and, being an open barouche, driven at a walking pace, the opportunity afforded to spectators for gratifying their curiosity was as favourable as could be desired. Lord and Lady St. Germans received their Sovereign at the Viceregal Lodge.

In the evening all the public buildings, the leading hotels and shops, and many private dwellings in the metropolis, were brilliantly illuminated. The principal thoroughfares presented a very striking appearance thus lighted up, and the whole population turned out to witness the spectacle.

During the Royal progress through the city, the Exhibition was completely deserted, but, subsequently, an unprecedented rush of visitors took place, and as many as 18,416 persons were admitted during the day. It has been greatly improved since its opening in May. What was then unfinished has been completed; what was ill-arranged has been redistributed with better effect; omissions have been supplied and blunders rectified—the whole display becoming homogeneous and of one piece.

Her Majesty's first visit on arriving in Dublin was to have been paid to the residence of Mr. Dargan, but a heavy shower of rain prevented the fulfilment of this intention.

Yesterday, the Queen, Prince Albert, and the royal children, accompanied by the Lord-Lieutenant and a most brilliant *cortège* paid a visit to the Exhibition. The interior of the building presented a magnificent spectacle. Every available corner was occupied from an early hour in the morning, and at the time of her Majesty's arrival not less than 15,000 to 20,000 persons of rank and fashion were present. The Queen's reception was most enthusiastic. The address of the corporation was presented, to which her Majesty gave a most gracious reply. Mr. Dargan having been introduced, her Majesty honoured him with a cordial shake of the hand. The Royal visit did not last more than an hour. The review of the troops is fixed for three o'clock to-morrow. The weather is broken and unsettled.

#### ARREST OF REVOLUTIONISTS IN ROME.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* details in successive letters the circumstances connected with the arrest of a number of persons supposed to be preparing for a popular outbreak. Of these the principal is the advocate Petroni of Bologna, a man devoted heart and soul to the republican cause, and late president of the Mazzinian committee in this city. In his hiding-place a quantity of correspondence, revealing the entire plans of the party, is said to have been discovered. Among the number arrested are Roselli, brother of the General, Pietro Ruiz, accountant, and his *gouvernante*,

Caterina Baracchini; Antonio Palma and Giovanni Emiliani, two emissaries who took refuge in vain under a French officer's bed; Enrico Ruspoli, of the princely house of that name, taken to prison on a litter, having broken his arm in a fall; Casciani, son of the Major of the Palatine guard; Claudina Lepri, accused of having walked arm in arm with the refugees subsequently arrested; and Ridolfo Lepri, her son, the father having escaped by the well-rope from the kitchen window, and fled in his shirt through Prince Piombino's stables. The alleged discovery and these numerous arrests is ascribed to the information of one Catenacci, a returned fugitive; whose trepidation led in the first instance to his own apprehension, and his fears or cupidity to the revelation he has been induced to make.—The Government have appointed a commission for the trial of the conspirators, and made several additional arrests in different parts of the Papal States.

#### THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

The arrival of the mail steamer "Arctic" puts us in possession of intelligence from New York to the 20th inst. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing on the 18th, says, he has reason to believe that the British Government have presented the following propositions for the consideration of the American Cabinet:—

1. The free navigation of the river St. Lawrence.
2. To permit colonial-built vessels to obtain registers, that privilege being already granted in England to American and other foreign-built vessels.
3. To abolish the system of bounties to our fishermen.
4. To throw open the Californian coasting-trade—that is to say, to allow British vessels to load in the Atlantic States for California.
5. To abolish the duty on fish brought here in colonial bottoms.
6. Reciprocal trade with the provinces in certain articles, the growth of each country, based upon the Reciprocity Bill introduced by Mr. Grinnell in 1848, and passed by the House of Representatives; if their propositions were agreed to, a participation in the British North American fisheries was to be extended to American fishermen.

It is understood (he says) the proposition to permit colonial built vessels to obtain American register, has been declined by the Cabinet on the grounds principally that it is, properly, a matter for Congressional action. The proposition to abolish the system of bounties to American fishermen was declined, upon the ground that the bounties are matters of internal policy, with which England cannot be permitted to interfere. The propositions to throw open the Californian coasting trade was declined, on the ground that the constitution declares that all the States of the Union shall be on an equal footing, and that, therefore, the coasting-trade of California could not be opened to England without the carrying with it, also, the whole coasting trade of the United States. As for the proposition of reciprocal trade, it was considered as much too limited. It is, however, believed that a project of a treaty may yet be agreed upon, as there appears to be a strong desire on both sides to settle the matter.

The yellow fever was very bad at New Orleans at the latest dates. The authorities being unable to bury all the dead, 125 bodies were burnt. Yellow fever prevailed at Mobile, but the Board of Health had pronounced it not epidemic.

It was reported in New York that a severe earthquake had been experienced at Cumana, Spanish Main, on the 19th of July, at three p.m., by which, it is reported, 4,000 persons were lost. At the same time a slight shock was felt at Trinidad, attended, however, with no serious consequences.

Advices from Havannah, of the 14th instant, state that the cholera had been terrific on one estate, belonging to Mrs. Seals. 131 negroes had died in six days.

There is but little news about the Turkish difficulty. It is asserted that now, since the Oriental question is settled (?), the fleets of Great Britain and France will return to Malta and Toulon. A letter from Bucharest, dated August 17, says:—"Yesterday, the Austrian Consul-General received despatches, informing him that peace may be considered as established, and that the Russians will evacuate the Principalities in September." On the other hand, the *Journal des Débats* professes to give the substance of the "unimportant alterations" which have been made by the Sultan in the note proposed by the four Powers. If this version be correct, the note would have to be entirely remodelled, and it must be considered very doubtful, to say the least of it, whether the Emperor of Russia will accept the alterations.

Some explanations have been given respecting the proposed Niger expedition. Dr. Barth, attached to the expedition from Tripoli to Bornou, having crossed a stream flowing from the south-east, and reported it ten feet deep and three-quarters of a mile broad, 250 miles east of the point upon the Tchadda, reached by Laird and Oldfield's expedition of 1832, it is hoped that by this channel a water communication may be opened with the countries south of Lake Tchad. The scientific persons to be appointed will not, it is said, exceed three in number, a suitable steam-vessel being provided for their conveyance by Mr. Macgregor Laird, under a contract with the Admiralty, for finding steamers to explore the African rivers, dated January, 1852, and the expedition is intended to enter the river in June next, so as to insure three months of rising water for the ascent and return to the sea.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31.

The arrivals of Grain fresh in since Monday are but moderate, and of Flour very short.

For Wheat and Flour there is a fair demand to-day at fully Monday's rates. Spring Corn, also, as fully as dear.

#### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK:—

	ENGLISH.	IRISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat....	qrs. 480	—	5070
Barley....	90	—	3650
Oats.....	110	300	4950
Flour....	520	—	200 sacks 1,660 barrels.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The advertisement duty having been repealed, we shall in future charge according to the space occupied; viz., 6d. per line up to six lines, and 3d. per line beyond six lines. That is to say,—

	s.	d.
1 line Advertisement.....	0	6
2 ditto .....	1	0
3 ditto .....	1	6
4 ditto .....	2	0
5 ditto .....	2	6
6 ditto .....	3	0

The NONCONFORMIST is a family journal, and as such, affords an excellent medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Situations and Tradesmen's announcements, &c. Tradesmen, especially, have now an unequalled and cheap mode of communicating with the public, and publishers at a charge of 1s. 6d. or 2s. (scarcely more than the late duty), may secure that prominent announcement of every separate publication, which is so much valued.

For the convenience of country friends, we may state, that on the average, eight words are contained in a line, AND THAT ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, Publisher, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS must be made payable at the General Post-office.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. D."—We will use his letter next week.

"W."—We will endeavour to comply with his suggestion.

"E. G. W."—We object to notice such special case, except as a last resource.

"Query."—An answer next week.

"James Howell."—The Charitable Trusts Act came into operation on the 20th inst., but we are not aware when the Commissioners first meet.

"A Constant Reader."—Cassell's "Popular Educator" will best serve your general purpose. "Hogg's Instructor," or any of the cheap miscellanies.

Mr. George Wilkins, of Derby, writes:—"Seeing your remarks in one of your late leading columns respecting the Working Men's Educational Union, I purchased a copy of the first Report of the society, and have been very much gratified with its contents, and I wish in your valuable columns to take up a line by earnestly recommending every well-wisher of the working classes to obtain, through a bookseller, the Report, (price 1s., Baron, 43, Skinner-street), and to give the Union that support which it really deserves from those anxious to elevate the great masses of our countrymen."

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 31, 1853.

## SUMMARY.

THE Irish Exhibition receives, this week, its crowning grace in the presence of the Queen and her husband. Leaving Osborne on Saturday, the Royal party spent the Sunday on board their yacht, in the magnificent harbour of Holyhead—the works in progress at which are indicated by the fact that three million tons of granite have already been transferred from the mountains to the sea. By steaming across the Channel in the cool grey dawn of Monday, Kingstown was reached by eight o'clock, and Dublin at ten. In her Irish capital, the enthusiasm that everywhere greeted the Queen was displayed by every device of Irish warmth and wit—even to the illumination discouraged by the corporation, in shame of Dublin's inferior "properties." Mr. Dargan was rightly honoured with special recognition, and to the inspection of the Exhibition probably a week will be devoted.

The scene of our next incident lies also in Ireland. Lord Campbell, become an Irish landlord rather against his will, has made the best of his bargain, with the practical wisdom of his countrymen; and found it not a bad one—reaping, at least, good will from the soil on which he has sown his money-savings. He has paid a visit to his tenantry,—been received by them with gay demonstrations of respect and gratitude,—and entertained them at dinner, and with speeches in which excellent maxims of agricultural and general economy mingle with some indirect compliments of doubtful sincerity. His lordship is, unfortunately, given to overdoing. It seems that he cannot express indignation at ecclesiastical arrogance without forgetting judicial decorum—nor acknowledge the personal courtesy of the Pope without clothing him in "every Christian virtue."

Next, we have an Irish landlord on English soil. Lord Palmerston has inaugurated his accession to the Melbourne estates, and been loyally welcomed by his retainers. The good people of that beautiful Derbyshire town were just about erecting a place "designed a treble debt to pay"—infant-school by day, Athenæum at night, and savings-bank at other convenient hours. They were happy enough to secure Lord Palmerston for the laying of the first stone, and to get from him three or four speeches in the course of the auspicious day. We who know him at Westminster can fancy him at home—his oracular ambiguity in acknowledging a compliment to his Foreign-office reputation; the comic philosophy of his speech on the triple significance of the new institution; the fascinating eloquence of his allusions to "the beauties of Derbyshire." Melbourne is singularly blessed in its statesmen-proprietors—at least, in those qualities of the statesman that are best appreciated by the tenantry.

The réunions of the recess have already commenced. Messrs. Peto and Warner have been entertained at a double banquet by the citizens of Norwich; and Mr. McGregor by his Glasgow constituents. We notice with some regret that the latter gentleman lends himself to the new cry of "Justice for Scotland!" suggesting the appointment of a Secretary of State for that division of the island—a step in the exactly opposite direction to that wherein, we should say, Scottish dignity and fair-dealing would lie, namely, an extension of her self-governing powers.

The church-rate decision bears fruit rapidly and well. Last week we had the pleasure of recording that the Dissenters of Kettering had snatched a victory by the aid of this new weapon. Since then, Maidstone has even more signally acquitted itself. In the heart of a rural and clerical county, with local influences usually irresistible to encounter, the opponents of ecclesiastical taxation have boldly put forth their hitherto unsuspected strength; negating the proposition for a rate by a majority of four to one in the vestry, and sustaining that first success by a handsome majority at the close of a long and exciting poll. An additional importance is given to every such event by the certainty that it but anticipates the resolution of the Legislature by acting upon the verdict of the law.

The long-dreaded results of a late spring and wet summer are now actually upon us. Mark-lane failed last week—for the first time, it is said, in the history of the corn-trade—to rule the provincial markets against a rise of prices. On Monday, wheat went up from three to four shillings per quarter. The activity of the French Government in endeavouring to prevent the political consequences of a dearth, and the interruption of commerce in grain by the stubborn attitude of the Eastern difficulty, has much to do with this; but it is also an authoritative acknowledgment that our own wheat harvest is generally defective.

The reply of the Porte to the Vienna note has at length been received. The proposition of the four Powers has been accepted with some "trifling modifications"—which, "trifling" though they be, necessitate another reference to St. Petersburg. Some apprehension is felt that this conditional acceptance of the proposed arrangement will afford Russia a tangible pretext for postponing the settlement of the dispute and the evacuation of the Principalities. The leading journal is very wroth with the Sultan for indulging in a critical spirit at a time when the difficulty might have been promptly settled, and threatens him with the desertion of the allied Powers. It may be concluded that the new delay will enable the Czar to hold possession of the occupied provinces during the winter. The season is already far advanced, and it will shortly become necessary for the combined fleet of France and England to abandon their insecure anchorage in Besika Bay, and seek shelter either in the Sea of Marmora, or in the Mediterranean ports. Already it is rumoured that the Emperor of Russia has declared by anticipation that unless the note of the Vienna Conference is accepted without modification, he shall feel himself no longer bound by it. Such are the uncertainties of this protracted dispute.

The dispute between the United States and Austria, as to the custody of Kossta, the Hungarian refugee, threatens to complicate the

relations between those two countries. The unfortunate subject of this difference remains in the custody of the French Consul at Smyrna, who, it appears, has engaged to retain him in safe keeping until he has received a joint request for his release from his Austrian and American colleagues. Meanwhile, the Cabinet of Vienna show every disposition to defend the kidnapping propensities of their Consul at Smyrna, while Captain Ingraham has been serenaded at Spezzia, and applauded in the United States. Whether it be eventually decided that Kossta is an Austrian or American citizen, every friend of freedom will rejoice that he has been saved by American promptitude from the spiteful revenge of Austrian despotism, and that the insolent lawlessness of the Hapsburg dynasty has received an unexpected check from the sturdy republican.

The promptitude of American representatives in foreign states in protecting the subjects of their country, favourably contrasts with the nonchalance of our titled ambassadors, whose independent bearing is in inverse ratio to their rank and incomes. What is the use of our diplomatic agents in European capitals? The Earl of Westmoreland, however skilful in composing and performing masses, has ever been backward in protecting English rights and subjects at Vienna. Our lengthened diplomatic relations with Madrid, and our services in placing Queen Isabella on her throne, have not even extorted the paltry privilege of a Protestant burial-ground in that city. And at St. Petersburg, Sir Hamilton Seymour apologizes for not pressing the Russian Government to fulfil its engagements to keep clear from obstructions the navigation of the Danube, because he was afraid of receiving an angry reply; and stands idly by while English travellers are detained prisoners at Odessa, subject to great annoyances, and finally expelled as criminals, without the shadow of an accusation being brought against them. This subservience to despotism is rather calculated to provoke continued insults than to maintain international good feeling. When our diplomatists become the mere flunkies of foreign courts, it is time we inquired into the use of these sinecure appointments.

Nor are the proceedings of England's representatives in our Eastern Empire less reprehensible. The Burmese war, the origin of which Mr. Cobden has so opportunely explained, is at an end. Peace is proclaimed and hostilities ended. What is the result of this expensive contest? The acquisition of the province of Pegu to the dominions of British India—an acquisition not yet acknowledged by the King of Ava, and which leaves us in possession of an extensive and troublesome frontier—a permanent increase of the army and the loss of 198 officers, chiefly by disease. Such is the "compensation for the past and security for the future" which was the avowed object of this unprovoked and disastrous war. The conquered province is spoken of as a "calamity"—as never likely to pay expenses. The Burmese Court has signed no treaty of peace, and our troops have to fight with a more deadly enemy than barbaric troops, in the shape of an unwholesome climate. Seventeen months of war have brought nothing more than a suspension of hostilities, with a prospect of their not distant renewal!

## THE GREAT ASIATIC MYSTERY.

It has been well said, in reply to the shallow objection that a revealed religion should have no mysteries, that it is a principal office of knowledge to discover the existence of the obscure. In matters of secular interest, the sentiment receives continual illustration. Here, for instance, is that real Asiatic mystery, the Chinese revolution, just revealing to us its obscurity. Not till expeditions of discovery had been made, and books written, did we know that there was anything more to be known about China than could be read in the latest of our school geographies. The world rolled along in its accustomed plane—Europe and America were busy making and spending money, and their youngest sister in teaching them how to do both—rival systems of polity fighting for supremacy in this and that little territory; rival forms of one faith competing for the possession of this or that island—little dreaming that in a mountainous corner of inscrutable, uncared-for China, an intertribal quar-



rel of two hundred years' standing was being revived, the government of some three hundred millions of people boldly assailed, and an audacious imposture putting itself at the head of a religious movement greater, in its probable issues, than the promulgation of the Koran or the Reformation of Christendom. It is thus that the course of events is ever mocking, by outstripping, the boldest of intellectual speculations!

We have not yet got to the heart of the mystery. Every fresh arrival of intelligence peels off one more coat of the great profound. Now by way of Jesuit missionaries in the interior, and now of a Government interpreter at the outposts, we get a little nearer to the central fact. Thus, we have advanced from the bare understanding that the rebellion commenced in a south-western province, to acquaintance with the significant circumstances that it broke out soon after the accession of a young and retrogressive emperor,—began in the unsuspecting form of predatory attacks by an unconquered tribe of mountain aborigines,—and put forth no written manifestoes till action had demonstrated the extreme weakness of the authorities and the favourable disposition of the people. We have gained possession of some of those trivialities of incident that so wonderfully aid in giving reality and vividness to our conception of events;—we see the people cutting off those long tails of plaited hair, pendant from a shaven pate, that have always figured in our imagination of a Chinaman, as inseparable from his high cheek bones and little eyes; we hear their childish laughter at assuming for the first time the forbidden coloured silks; and we have consequently a stronger idea of the thorough popularity of the revolution, than if we only listened to the ring of the iconoclast's hammer upon the ugly images of bronze. We are becoming familiar, moreover, with the conspicuous actors in the movement. The "five kings"—despite their uncouth nomenclature, defying recollection—are distinct personalities in our mind's eye. And, lastly, we see now just whereabouts the relative parties stand;—the capture of Chin-Kiang-foo—which became in our hands the key of the empire; standing, as it does, upon the banks of the great canal, which communicates directly with Peking—the failure of the mercenary "red-haired devils of the sea" to afford effectual aid to the Imperialists—the exposure of the capital to famine, even more imminently than to siege—are landmarks that indicate the nearness of the revolutionary chiefs to the celestial throne.

Still, we say, the core of this curious business is as yet unapproached. Who is Tien-teh? Is he a veritable descendant of the old Ming dynasty—or a Chinese Perkin Warbeck? It is possible that he is either—but it is also possible that he is *nothing*—only a name, a myth, a sublime Mrs. Harris, the imaginary referee of the ambitious and unprincipled fellows who already to the "outsiders" disclaim any knowledge of him except as a phrase. But, then, does Tai-ping-Wang, the middle-aged grey-beard, of unknown origin, but indubitable humanity—he who goes about with a harem, and has given his sister in marriage to his first lieutenant—does he seriously pretend to the people who fight under him that he was taken on a visit to heaven as lately as '49? or is it in the name of Tien-teh that these absurd pretensions are put forth? Until we know whether this extraordinary plagiarism of Mahomet's story be promulgated as an allegory or in real earnest,—and whether its object be the human original of Messrs. Callery and Yvan's picture, or the bronze-faced "Pacifator,"—we know only enough to whet our curiosity and tantalize our theories.

We may console ourselves, however, with the certainty, that China will soon be open, from the sea to the Tartary steppes, to our explorations and questionings. It is clearly all over with the Manchoo dynasty; and with them will end the long régime of jealous concealment. Whatever the present uses of secrecy on the part of the revolutionary leaders towards their own people, their character is sufficient assurance that they will cultivate intercourse with foreigners;—and from the prying curiosity of European savans and American speculators, not Tien-teh himself will long be a reserved. Shelley, in one of his poetic fancies, makes heaven exclaim to earth,

"Earth, hast thou any secrets left?  
Man hath searched and seen me through—"

and so, China may soon be inquiring of Japan.

Tom Moore's vision of English parties on the Great Wall, is set down by the *Times* for realization within two years. Only a little later,—according to the same seer,—foreign energy and capital is to interlace with railways the vast empire through whose mountain passes, even, a perpetual stream of traffic flows. Certainly, emigration will receive a new impetus in the opening of all the ports. The rivulets of people that now flow steadily hither and thither, will speedily be swelled to giant rivers, making for the Western and Southern Continents. From this great human reservoir, sealed up for ages, every channel on the surface of the earth will receive a fresh supply. The energy thus infused may be felt in every corner, and break out in the least expected forms. American slavery, for instance, may be superseded by the immigration of Chinese labourers; and the looms of Lancashire be fed with cotton cultivated in the Australias by hands that now pick up a scanty subsistence on the Great Canal. It is as though the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and a deluge of immobility were about to break forth. It is as though where humanity was cradled, its old age were suddenly to draw new strength.

#### THE PENNY v. THE POUND.

THE recommendation of a select committee of the House of Commons in favour of a decimal coinage, does but express the opinion of every one who has ever given five minutes' thought to the question,—Why do we English reckon money by twelves, while every other nation reckons it by tens? Familiar as we are with pounds, shillings, and pence, we have an almost intuitional sense of the absurdity of dividing the first by twenty, the second by twelve, and the third by four. Probably, if our schoolmasters failed to leave any other impression on our minds and persons, that of abhorrence of the money-multiplication table is indelible.

Of course, there is a "difficulty" in the adoption of the recommendation; and out of the difficulty a controversy arises. If we take to the decimal system, we must throw away some of our coins—and the alternative seems to lie between the penny and the pound. You can split the latter—it is already so divided by the florin—into ten equal parts; and then the shilling and sixpence may retain their present relations upwards; but the penny obstinately refuses to reckon itself only the twentieth part of the upstart florin, and the 200th part of a pound, instead of a 24th and a 240th part. And the penny is backed by the usages of all society. The penny post, penny magazines, and penny loaves, stand for all the commercial, domestic, and industrial habitudes. To give it up is to erase the most familiar of household words, and to raise the cost of all household commodities;—for whatever Adam Smith may say of the self-adjusting "higgling of the market," do we not all know that pennyworths would remain stationary long after the worth of the penny had been raised by a fifth? But on the other hand, to debase the pound to the value of 200 pence, is to send a downward shock through the whole system—half-sovereigns, crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings, sixpences, even the modest fourpenny and threepenny "bits," must all be thrown into the melting-pot for the convenience of the ugly, cumbersome penny. Surely, to do this would be to incur the proverbial sarcasm, "Penny wise, pound foolish."

The wit of the whole amateur-financier genus is now assisting the Master of the Mint to a decision on this controversy among the coins. Many ingenious plans have already been submitted. The pains-taking author of the pamphlet\* named below, recommends a new nomenclature, proceeding, with the value of the coins represented, from the pound; thus—*soverin, florin, rin* (one-tenth of a florin). Some would retain both the name and value of the penny, adding a halfpenny to the value of the shilling, and tenpence to that of the pound. Some would take as a unit the lowest instead of the highest of our coins. Others propose to keep the name of the penny, changing its value to *five* farthings, and making a thousand of the latter go to the pound, instead of 960. This latter proposal, we suspect, will prove to possess the balance of advantages.

\* Practical Suggestions for Facilitating the Adoption of a Decimal Currency. By B. ROZEMAN. London: W. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

and secure most readily the assent of the multitude. People will more easily accommodate themselves to a change of things than of names. If the payment of five mils for the conveyance of a letter provided better wages for the letter-carriers than they now get, few would grumble; and where red herrings are vended in threes, the inhabitants are sharp enough of tongue to extort a farthing change;—only let us continue to call the popular coin by the popular name, penny.

#### THE ARBITRATION PRINCIPLE IN ACTION.

It will be recollected that some two years ago the Senate of the United States adopted a resolution urging on the Executive the settlement of all future disputes with foreign countries by arbitration. We know not whether it is in consequence of this recommendation that a convention has just been concluded between the two countries, providing for the settlement of outstanding claims against either country. Two Commissioners are to be appointed, who are to meet in London without delay. They are at once to appoint an umpire; or if they cannot agree upon an umpire, they are to nominate two; and on each question of disagreement between the Commissioners, the case is to be referred to one of those umpires, who shall be selected by lot for that particular judgment. Every claim must be presented to the Commissioners within six months from the date of their first meeting; or in special cases requiring delay within three months longer. The Commissioners must examine and decide every claim within one twelvemonth from the day of their first meeting; and the two Governments bind themselves to accept the decision of the Commissioners or the umpire as final. Any payment decreed under the Commission to be paid within one twelvemonth of the decision, without any deduction, save a slight per centage towards the expenses; of which any remaining balance will be paid in equal portions by the two Governments.

Time was when these disputes about palty monetary claims would have involved the two countries in angry dispute, if not in war. Now, there is no difficulty in finding a means of settling them in a calm and equitable spirit. The same feeling is evident in the negotiations respecting the fisheries dispute, and if any difficulty be found in agreeing upon the basis of a future treaty, it would be well to solve the difficulty by similar means. In spite of the ridicule cast upon arbitration, we see no reason why a principle so sound and easy of application in complicated monetary claims may not as easily be adopted in all our international relations, and embodied in a formal treaty. The friends of peace do not expect that the principle, reasonable as it is, will be all at once recognised. Suppose that a clause were formally introduced into existing treaties between the United States and England—we think it would not be long before a similar arrangement were come to between ourselves and France. A principle recognised by the three most powerful and civilized countries in the world, would very soon commend itself to other powers, even the most despotic. The leading journal some time ago made merry at the idea of settling the Turkish dispute according to the formula of the Peace Congress Society. Yet it has, after all, been terminated (at least for the present) by a species of arbitration, and probably Russia is even more pleased than Turkey at the mediation of the other Powers. It may be that the Czar might laugh at the proposal to fetter him with an arbitration clause, just as he would spurn the blessings of a free press. But in the one case, as well as the other, the thing itself is still a valuable suggestion, and it is as desirable to proclaim the advantages of the first as well as of the last. At all events, Lord John Russell and Mr. Ingersoll have furnished the Edinburgh Peace Conference with a good text.

#### THE TURK, THE GREEK, AND THE SLAVE.

THEIR PRESENT RELATIONS AND PROBABLE FUTURE.

It is one of the results of a long and complicated past, that the facts of the present can scarcely be ascertained with accuracy. Races become intermingled, national characteristics changed, traditions inoperative though not extinct, and the judgment of



observers peculiarly liable to misleading. Thus we find, that while travellers in the United States of America are pretty well agreed as to the conditions of social and political life that there obtain, American visitors to England report on her mainly according to their historic prepossessions; and our countrymen are apt to forget that the France of to-day is not the France of the Bourbons or even of the elder Bonaparte.

On this principle we account for the difficulty we experience in forming a distinct and consistent idea of the Turks and Greeks of to-day. The one we can easily realize either as the fierce and fanatic Mussulman; or as the Mussulman bigoted and furious, but not brave nor high spirited. The other we can as easily understand to be the antithesis of all that were the ancient Greeks. It is the mixed and middle character—the Mahomedan reformer, the Hellenic aspirant—whom we do not readily recognise as the result of long centuries of tyranny on the one hand and servitude on the other. When, therefore, Mr. Bayle St. John represents the Turks as a race only ready to die, and Mr. Urquhart represents them as pregnant with the elements of rejuvenescence, we must conclude at least that the people in question is no longer a homogeneity, but the mixed product of diverse influences. One significant fact is beyond dispute, that the race is now strongly impregnated with Mongolian blood, by the importation of Circassian and Georgian women into the harems of the rich—and the marriages of the poorer with women of the subject races; and that thus the Turks have become as handsome in face and bearing as they once were ugly and repulsive. Other circumstances of their present condition we will bring out in a rapid description of their physical situation and political institutions.

Turkey in Europe is defined as stretching from 30 to 48½ degrees north latitude, and from 15½ to 29½ degrees east longitude. It is separated on the north from Austria (or rather Hungary) by the rivers Save and Danube, and the East Carpathian mountains—on the north-east, from the now Russian province of Bessarabia by the Pruth. On the east it has the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Hellespont—on the south, Greece—on the west, the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and the Austrian province of Dalmatia. This definition, it will be seen, includes the Danubian Principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia. Preserving the same boundary, its area may be set down at about 210,000 square miles; and its population at fifteen millions. The Danubian provinces are separated from Roumelia, or Turkey Proper, by mountain-chains, which are not, however, generally more than 10,000 feet high, and a portion of the Balkan range, only 4,000. Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bosnia, form an immense plain, traversed by the Lower Danube and its tributaries. The climate is both colder and hotter than in the parts of Italy and Spain lying in the same latitude, and is liable to very sudden changes. The mountains are covered with forests of oak and elm—south of the Balkan flourish the sycamore and plane tree, vineyards, orchards, and gardens of roses, jasmine, and lilac,—and in Thessaly, cotton and tobacco, with the olive, the fig, and the pomegranate, oranges, lemons, and citrons, abound and are perfect.—The soil of this pleasant land was first distributed, and is still largely held, on the feudal principle. The conquering Ottomans divided it among them, agreeing to do military service to their sovereign, protect the native cultivators, and exact only a tenth of their produce and stock as rent. Hence the distinctions into spahis (lord) and rayahs (vassal). The former has become famous as the name of the formidable Ottoman cavalry. The latter are exempt from military service, no Christian being permitted to bear arms. They were from the first, and still are, treated as a subjugated race; yet their condition was so far from intolerable, that we read of Hungarian peasants flying in multitudes over the frontier; and historians do not conceal that the commonalty of Eastern Christendom generally preferred the yoke of the Sultan to that of the Kaiser. A large proportion of the soil was naturally reserved, as in our own country, for the Crown and Church; and another large proportion has been made over to the latter—or to the body known as ulemas, including both the lawyers and priests—under the name of vakouf. Mr. Eyre Evan Crowe, the latest writer on "the Greek and the Turk," insists that the priests have no property in the vakouf; but are paid from its proceeds by the legal ulemas.

"The ulemas are doctors—doctors of laws—and the Sheikh-el-Islam is a lord chancellor. They have a university, and a system of education of their own, a hierarchy, a gradation of rank. What we consider Church property is, in fact, law property. The ulemas

practise no priestly functions. Out of the proceeds of the vakoufs, imams are paid to read prayers, muezzins to call the faithful to their devotions, and so on. But the clergy proper never get more than what is strictly necessary for their wants. In Turkey, the clergy are the servants, and the lawyers their masters, who pocket all the money, wear all the dignity, wield all the power. Here is an anomaly for Westminster Hall to study, in the face of Westminster Abbey. It is a state of things, and subordination of classes, like to which Christianity nor Paganism, classic or oriental, ever invented aught."

The popular identification of the lawyers with the priests, proceeds from the fact that the Koran is the Turkish code of civil as well as of religious and ecclesiastical law. On this circumstance Mr. Crowe well remarks:—

"It is a great impediment in the way of reform in Turkey, this founding of all law upon the Koran, this entrusting of its guardianship to a wealthy corporation, who have the pretension to be saints as well as doctors, and who of course maintain that the potency of Islamism, and of the empire, depend upon the due observance of the doctrines, the traditions, and the interpretations which they maintain. But it at the same time facilitates, nay, points out the way, for the great reforms both of law and property in Turkey. A priesthood like that of Rome, closely selected and organized from high to low, each class of it linked with a corresponding class in the population, it seems almost impossible to overthrow, at least in a country where people are neither taught nor allowed to think; but the ulemas, in so far as they are legislators, and are distinct from the imams, or priests, have less hold over the population. And, indeed, the population is so indifferent to them, that it is a marvel that some reforming Sultan has not abolished the corps of ulemas, established another judiciary body, and transferred the enormous property of the vakoufs to the State.—That such a revolution is possible, and at hand, no one can doubt. The very Edict of Gulhané points to it, by the establishment of new courts, and of a new school of judges."

The Crown lands and the revenue suffices to maintain, in addition to the hundred thousand spahis, as many infantry, besides a large and well-trained body of artillerymen. And, it appears, from all sources, that the Turkish troops are not the reluctant victims of a conscription. Mr. Crowe's picture of the new levies exhibits them as about the best-fed troops in the world:—

"I never have been more astonished than in visits to Turkish camps or Turkish men-of-war. As the recruits are mostly from the Asiatic provinces, one figures to himself the wild sons of the East with the ferocity of their native hordes about them. But, on the contrary, your Turkish soldier is, in general, a small, mild-looking, plump, goodnatured fellow. He is well fed, and not rigidly looked after. He feeds well, and has plenty of pocket-money—a dollar a month, and his food and necessities. And his rations are so abundant, that you are very apt to see hungry dervishes feeding on the pewter dish which the grand heroes of the tent have dined upon. Mingling with military groups, in company with those who understood the language, I always found the regular Turkish soldier a 'bon enfant.'"

Mr. Urquhart tells a story, that in the joint occupation of Moldavia in 1848, the Russian soldiers fought for the offal of the Turkish barracks, and the scullions as they threw it out were wont to call "Dogs and Russians!"

Both these writers further agree that Russia could not spare a larger army than this for the invasion of Turkey, and that her Greek and Slavonian subjects prefer their present yoke to that of Russia. Even Mr. St. John believes that a long war would call out her strength. Why, then, is she a protected state, living on sufferance? Because she is conscious of decay and discontent; and because she has fallen into the hands of doctors who keep her weak. To quote again from Mr. Crowe:—

"In some great cities the court is everything; in others, the general and his staff; in others, the high priest and his clergy; in others, the principal and professors; in others, the monied grandees. In Constantinople, diplomacy reigns; the same corps of dignitaries in London pass unperceived in the crowd. In Constantinople, the Sultan, and the Seraglio, and the Sublime Porte, used to be all in all; diplomats were a kind of privileged mendicants, who were alternately brought to the Sultan's presence, and clothed by him in robes of sable, by turns sent to prison, and contumaciously treated. But as the spirit and power of the Turks have declined, that of the foreign representatives has augmented; so that the Sultan is not a priest-ridden, an army-enslaved, or a lady-fascinated person; he is a prince crushed and eclipsed by diplomacy."

"The government of Turkey," said Chateaubriand, "is a despotism tempered by regicide"—which is equally true of every other despotism, ancient or modern. The Sultan is theoretically absolute, and the meanest magistrate, in his sphere, represents this quality of Ottoman sovereignty. But the Sultan, like the Cadi, is bound to rule by law—the law of Mahomet—and is liable to deposition by tumult or conspiracy if he deviate therefrom. Even the Mufti, whose person and order is sacred, the people once put to death for advising the Sultan contrary to the Koran. But it is rather the moral than the ceremonial injunctions of that book on which they would insist as a rule of domestic polity; and the reforming edicts urge a return to these principles. In one respect, no Christian people can compare to them—namely, in the social and political equality that obtains. Not only may the

clerk of a bazaar be suddenly elevated to the Grand Viziership, and a boatman to be Capitan Pasha, but he is treated with respect in either position. Among these believers, there are no pariahs and no parvenues. They are also notably faithful to their engagements. Let them, therefore, be encouraged to act upon the maxims of toleration and equal justice set forth in recent edicts, and there will be as little necessity for the diplomatic protectorate of England and France, as pretext for the religious protectorate of Russia.

#### THE EDINBURGH PEACE CONFERENCE.

This conference, which has been fixed for October 12th and 13th, promises to be equally successful with its predecessors. Members of Parliament, magistrates, and divines of celebrity, with other eminent men, have signified their intention to be present. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and other official personages, have signed the requisition, and committees are in course of formation in the large towns of Scotland, whose object it will be to awaken and instruct the public mind on the nature and purpose of the conference, and to prepare for the appointment of suitable persons as delegates, and a number of gentlemen of influence are already engaged in arranging the preliminaries.

#### THE MILTON HALL AND CLUB.

The *Norfolk News* reports that on Saturday morning last, a number of the leading Evangelical Dissenters of Norfolk and the adjoining counties assembled in the large room of the Royal Hotel to receive a deputation from the promoters of the Milton Hall Club, about to be established in London. The deputation consisted of H. Bateman, Esq., — Birkett, Esq., and J. Bennett, Esq. Amongst the company present were S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., who presided, the Mayor and Sheriff of the city, the Revs. J. Alexander, T. Scott, A. Reed, T. Wheeler, and — Flower (of Beccles), Mr. Tillet, Mr. I. O. Taylor, Mr. Willett, Mr. Thomas Bignold, Mr. W. F. Paul, Mr. W. P. Jarrold, Mr. John Copeman, jun., Mr. E. Grimwade (Ipswich), Mr. Lankester, and Mr. Lankester Webb (Stowmarket), Mr. R. Ward (Beccles), &c., &c. After the company had partaken of an elegant breakfast, Mr. Peto briefly introduced the object of the meeting, and offered a few remarks on the excellency of the undertaking, the interests of which they were met to promote.

Mr. Bateman at some length explained the nature of the proposed institution, the objects for which it was sought to establish it, and the advantages which it was expected would accrue. These particulars have already several times appeared in our columns. Mr. Bateman stated that the capital at present required would be £30,000, of which £22,000 had already been obtained, and suitable premises taken on Ludgate-hill.

Mr. E. Willett expressed his full concurrence with the object sought, and moved the adoption of the following resolution:—

That this meeting, having heard the statements of the deputation, and anticipating great advantages in strengthening and increasing the influence of Nonconformist principles by the establishment of a Milton Hall and Club, highly approves of the plan proposed by the prospectus, and pledges itself to support the institution, and recommends it to the Evangelical Nonconformists of the United Kingdom.

The motion was cordially seconded by Mr. E. Grimwade, and having been supported by Mr. Thomas Bignold, the Rev. J. Alexander, and the Rev. A. Reed, was unanimously agreed to, and the proceedings terminated, several gentlemen having requested the Secretary to place their names on the list of debenture holders and subscribers.

The Registrar-General's report on the health of London during the past week is satisfactory. The deaths have been 1,021 (Aug. 21—27):—Of the 514 males and 507 females, 517 were children under 15 years of age, 316 were adults of 15 and under 60 years of age, 187 were old people; 2 of the men and 19 of the women had attained the ages of 85, 90, and upwards. The causes of death present one feature of much interest; 137 of the deaths were referred to diarrhoea, and 18 to cholera. Five of the persons who died of cholera were adults; and the shortness of life after attack, 7 hours, 9 hours, and 13 hours in three cases, with the other symptoms, appears to have left no doubt on the minds of the medical men in attendance that they had before them cases of epidemic cholera. In reference to the expected visitation of the cholera the report says:—

It is satisfactory to reflect that active measures have been adopted by the Secretary of State to close the London churchyards, and that the water supply, although still bad, is likely to be greatly improved ere long. While this great disease is evincing so much activity, our sanitary arrangements, particularly that great measure for the purification of the Thames and the drainage of London, will not be allowed to linger unachieved.

The public should at this moment bear in mind that nearly every quickly fatal case of Asiatic cholera is preceded for a few hours by a painless diarrhoea, and that in its first stages the diarrhoea can generally be cured by medical men, and the threatening attacks of cholera be averted. They should, therefore, in all cases of diarrhoea, whether occurring in children or adults, immediately apply for medical advice. The importance of this rule was adverted to last week by Dr. MacLoughlin, and was painfully confirmed by the ballast-heaver, aged 46 years, who had early in the morning "diarrhoea, which he did not heed," and died in seven hours after the first evident symptoms of cholera appeared.



## THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, left Osborne on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Proceeding by the route of Basingtoke, Leamington, Nuneaton, and Trent Valley to Chester, they arrived at Holyhead in perfect safety at half-past six in the evening. They were received successively by the officials of the various railways as they passed along. Each station had its band of determined and loyal sightseers, who cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs at the mere glimpse of their Queen. She passed among them very much after the fashion of a sunbeam, for the steam chariot of the present time is not unworthy in speed of the horses of Phaeton, and has the additional advantage of not setting the world on fire. At the few places where the engine drew up for water the crowd of spectators was very dense, and, where a guard of honour, military or militia, could be mustered, a salute was forthcoming. At Tamworth an elegant luncheon was partaken of. The Royal family, on arriving at Holyhead, embarked without a moment's delay on board the "Victoria and Albert," which was lying at the pier to receive them, and which at once steamed out into the new dock, to join the rest of the squadron. Earl Granville, whose name is so intimately associated with the Great Exhibition of 1851, accompanies the Queen on her present visit to Ireland.

On Sunday, the Royal squadron lay quietly at anchor in the new harbour at Holyhead, to the unfinished but stupendous works of which its presence gave an unwonted gaiety and interest. The fleet consisted, besides the two yachts, of the "Encounter," the "Barracouta," the "Terrible," the "Tribune," the "Black Eagle," and the "Banshee"—eight vessels in all, and, with their flags flying, and a kind of pleasure-seeking air about them, it was not without a certain charm to see them safely nestled behind the shelter of the half-formed breakwaters on that rough, iron-bound coast of Anglesea. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, went to the end of the North Breakwater in the morning, examining minutely the very simple yet bold and effective manner in which it is extended, foot by foot, into the sea; and in the afternoon the Queen drove in the Hon. W. O. Stanley's carriage to the quarries whence the immense mass of materials required in constructing it is obtained.

The following description is given of this great undertaking, which is under the direction of Mr. Rendel:—

It was commenced in 1849, and it is intended to secure a total area of 300 acres for the purpose of a harbour, two-thirds of that space having a *minimum* depth of seven fathoms at low water. Accommodation will thus be provided for about 400 vessels of all classes, including 70 men-of-war as large as the "Duke of Wellington." The north or great breakwater will be 5,000 feet long and 170 feet wide, and of this immense work 4,000 feet have already been completed to low water mark—3,500 feet of it being from fourteen to fifty feet above high water. The depth at low water thus filled up is forty-five to forty-eight feet, and some idea may be formed of the magnitude of this mole from the fact that the stonework which surmounts it is about eighty feet above the foundation. The smaller, or eastern breakwater, which protects the harbour on the landward side, will be 2,100 feet long, and 1,000 feet of it have already been formed, in a depth of thirty feet at low water, and to a width of 100 feet. Since 1849, when the works were begun, 2,400,000 tons of stone, in blocks varying in weight from ten tons downwards, have been deposited in the sea, and the rate at which this gigantic operation is carried on is said to be from 22,000 to 27,000 tons per week, and from 4,000 to 5,000 tons per day.

The quarries that supply this immense mass of stone are said to realize the fabulous stories of mountains removed and cast into the sea. As much as four tons of powder is frequently exploded in them at one blast. The rate of progress is 250 times greater than it was in the Plymouth breakwater. This great economy of time has been effected by the use of piled stages carrying railways, which, projecting boldly into the sea, present a mechanical arrangement for conducting the operations at once simple, convenient, and independent both of tides and wind. The contract under which the harbour is being constructed contemplates an expenditure of about £800,000, and the outlay so far is under £400,000.

The Royal family all appeared much struck with the quarries, and the young Prince of Wales especially bore a stone away to remind him of his visit. The Queen returned to the yacht in one of the railway trucks—a rough conveyance for Sovereignty, certainly, but one which enabled her more thoroughly to comprehend how the works are carried on. Mr. Rendel was in attendance. During the afternoon the Royal tourists also visited the South Stack lighthouse, Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales descending to the rock on which it stands, and spending some time in its examination, and in the survey of the fine coast scenery which it command.

On Monday morning, at a quarter past three o'clock, the Royal squadron left Holyhead, and arrived in Kingstown Harbour at twenty minutes past eight. The weather during the voyage across the Channel was as fine as could be wished, and when the sun rose the spectacle presented was an exceedingly imposing one. Behind, and becoming fainter and fainter on the eye, lay the dim outline of the Anglesea coast, and in front could be distinguished in the clear cool light the misty forms of the Wicklow mountains. Over the sea, still heaving slightly beneath the influence of the recent south-westerly gales, the Royal yacht and her attendant fleet of steamers bravely held their way. The Royal yacht was in the van, and close behind her came the "Banshee," the "Terrible," and the graceful, skimming little "Fairy." The rest of the squadron fell considerably behind. As the fleet appeared off

Kingstown Harbour, a Royal salute from the batteries and from the formidable portholes of La Hogue thundered forth the news of its approach, and the harbour, crowded with gaily decorated yachts, presented a highly animated appearance.

The Queen arrived at the Westland-row terminus shortly before ten o'clock, and after a brief delay a procession was formed, and the Royal party proceeded along the prescribed route to the lodge, in the Phoenix Park. Her Majesty's reception was most enthusiastic. About half-past eleven the Queen arrived at the Vice-regal Lodge.

## MEMBERS AND CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. John Macgregor met his constituents, in the City Hall of Glasgow, on Monday week, and there gave a narrative of Parliamentary proceedings since the general election. He said that he considered that the relief from taxation which would be experienced by the financial measures of Mr. Gladstone would amount to at least £5,000,000; but this, he did not doubt, would be fully returned to the Treasury by the increased consumption of the articles on which moderate duties were levied under the Governments of Sir R. Peel and Lord J. Russell. At the same time, he anticipated an addition to the revenue of from two and a half to three millions, which might be expected from the Succession-duty to be levied on landed property. At the tail of his speech, Mr. Macgregor complained that, in comparison with other parts of the country, Scotland is neglected. She pays her full proportion of taxes, but shares in none of the monetary grants showered upon England and Ireland for public parks and institutions. Glasgow is altogether overlooked—while grants to London, Dublin, and Manchester, are continuous. Mr. Macgregor opines that the appointment of a Secretary of State for Scotland would produce good effects.

The return of Messrs. Peto and Warner as members for Norwich, was celebrated on Thursday last, in St. Andrew's Hall, by a public dinner, which was partaken of by about 800 electors. "The victory of 1852," says the *Norfolk News*, "was achieved, as every citizen is well aware, by the honest votes of the moderate and advanced Liberals of this city, who then, for the first time, were consolidated into one united and formidable party. The triumph was first celebrated, as our readers are aware, by the non-electors, who flocked together some weeks ago, by thousands, to the Commemoration Concerts, and gave expression to their feelings in cheering the patriotic and soul-inspiring songs which, for an entire week, resounded through St. Andrew's Hall. This week the electors commemorated the great event by a dinner, to which they invited their two representatives." Viscount Bury (lately returned from India) presided, and among those present were Mr. H. Hammond, of Westacre; Mr. R. Cooks, Mayor of Norwich; Mr. G. Womack, Sheriff of Norwich; Mr. W. N. Burroughs, Mr. McCullagh, Mr. F. A. Keppel, Mr. W. George, and Mr. E. Willett. After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman gave, in terms of high encomium, "The health of Messrs. Peto and Warner, the members for the city." He thus spoke of the two members for Norwich:—

One of them, Mr. Peto, has steadily risen to what you now see him. His own hand has held the rudder of his fate—his own stout heart has been the architect of his fortune. It is no light thing, in an age of progress like this, to have distanced all competitors in the race, not only starting with energy and honesty as his capital to have amassed a princely fortune, but to have spent that fortune with princely liberality [applause]. All these things you know Mr. Peto has done. He is a Dissenter, I believe, from conviction, but he is tolerant to the creeds of others; keeping firm his own belief, he is not one who says to any person who differs from him, "Stand aside, for I am holier than thou!" but he holds out to him a helping hand; he has a heart to sympathize with him, and, if need be, a purse to share with him [loud cheers]. He is now among the ablest of a difficult and learned profession—a profession in which he has made hundreds of miles of railroads in this and foreign lands, which testify to his skill; and thousands of labourers on those railroads may date their moral improvement from the time when they enlisted in his service [applause]. Lastly, as your representative in Parliament he has steadily advocated Liberal and progressive politics. "His colleague, Mr. Warner, has not less solid claims to your regard [loud and prolonged applause]. Joining to the most unaffected demeanour of a thorough gentleman the scholarship of a really learned man, and the knowledge of the world necessary to make his way through it, he, like Mr. Peto, is tolerant of all creeds. Though he differs from him, though he is a Churchman, his toleration is equally extended. Is a Dissenting school to be built?—Mr. Warner is applied to, and Mr. Warner subscribes. Is a school based upon Church of England principles to be built? he likewise advances that object. You cannot better express your sympathy and approval of his labours in Parliament, which have been directed to the same end as those of Mr. Peto—though, perhaps, he does not go quite so far as Mr. Peto does [cries of "Yes! yes!"] Gentlemen, I now hear he does go as far as Mr. Peto, and has recorded his votes in Parliament to prove that your confidence has not been misplaced.

Mr. Peto, who, with his hon. colleague, was most enthusiastically received, returned thanks. He said, that he took this splendid entertainment on the part of the electors as a twofold testimony—first, that they approved the career of his hon. colleague and himself, that their principles were the same, and they believed those principles had been honestly and fearlessly expressed on all occasions; and, in the second place, he took it as a protest against the calumnies which had been most unworthily and dishonestly expressed with respect to the constituency themselves. He believed that at neither of the elections for the city of Norwich, when he had had the honour of being returned, either by his opponents or friends had one shilling been

spent at which any honest man need blush; and he looked at this meeting, therefore, as an expression to the world, that while Norwich might blush for what had occurred in former times, she threw back with scorn calumnies to which he had alluded, and asserted her independence and honesty. Passing in review the principal political events which had transpired since the general election, the hon. gentleman stated, that he had felt the present Government merited his confidence, and he had accordingly given it, he trusted, an intelligent and independent support. He congratulated the meeting upon the great amount of practical legislation which had taken place during the session—upon the passing of the Charitable Trusts Bill, of the Succession Duty Bill—which involved a virtual abandonment of class legislation—and of the Canadian Reserves Bill, which he looked upon as one of the greatest of those measures which had occupied the attention of Parliament. Having been largely concerned in Canadian affairs, and having an extensive acquaintance with that country, he was convinced that if Lord Derby's Government had remained in office another year his policy would have lost Canada to the mother country. He thoroughly approved the foreign policy of the present Ministry, and Lord John Russell's maxim of doing all that could be done to maintain an honourable peace before going to war commended itself entirely to his mind. He believed we could only have an honourable peace by being perfectly prepared for war. In the present state of things enormous armaments could not be helped, and this country, therefore, ought never to be ashamed of keeping up a navy to face the world, and an army equal to all its antecedents. Next session, taking as his text the speech of Sir James Graham at Carlisle, the country was promised a hearty, thorough-going, searching, intelligent reform, and with nothing less than that should he ever be content. A Ministry, however, was bound to propose, not only what they wished, but what they could carry. It was of no use for Ministers to bring forward what would throw themselves out of office and place out of reach what the people had a right to demand. They must not, therefore, be angry if the new Reform Bill was not as they could desire. Mr. Warner next addressed the assembly at considerable length. He thus alluded to the Eastern question:—

I have confidence in her Majesty's Ministers because I believe that they will do all that men could do to preserve an honourable peace. In the difficult circumstances in which our foreign relations are now placed, I believe that they will not bring us into disgrace, and into a war which will be endless, if they can possibly avoid it. I do not yield to any man in my desire to preserve the honour of the country; but I do say this, that if we must fight, let us have something to fight for. It is too late now to go back to that wilful, useless, and most miserable expenditure of life and money which we have incurred for no imaginable purposes in former times. Let us no longer attempt to galvanize and foster the corrupt mass of expiring systems and dynasties. Let it be a worthier object, when we bring the gold and the toil of our own laborious and peace-loving fellow-citizens into a contest. I trust that those days are past; and I believe that all that can be done to ensure peace will be done by being prepared for war. I have confidence, too, in her Majesty's Ministers, because I believe that there never was a Ministry yet which has done in any session so much for the people as they have.

The health of the Chairman was then drunk with great enthusiasm. Several other toasts followed, among which was that of "Agriculture and Commerce, and the Union of City and County," and the company then separated.

## THE CHOLERA.

The cholera prevails at Stettin, Königsberg, Copenhagen, and Stockholm. In the latter city it has only just broken out, and great preparations were making for the visitation.

Dr. J. C. Hall, who wrote a series of letters in the *Times* in 1847, on the cholera, has again taken up the pen of warning:—

Has the fatality of the disease taught us to work against the probability of its recurrence by removing the causes of it, and thus depriving the cholera of a habitation and a home? Alas, no! A first and a second warning have been slighted; the disease is, beyond doubt, again journeying towards England—in all human probability, before many months, perhaps weeks, have passed away, it will again have cast the blue and icy mantle of its life-destroying touch over thousands of our countrymen, for the cholera will find us as unprepared to meet it as before; the odours emitted from our overcrowded and pestilence-producing graveyards, placed in the centre of our towns, cry, "Welcome! welcome!" and the badly-constructed sewers, the open kennels filled with putrefying filth, the abominable cesspools, the nightmen's yards, the slaughter-houses, the mountains of filth, dirt, dust, ashes, mixed with decaying animal and vegetable remains to be found in every city and large town in England, echo the invitation. The present course of the disease is worthy our particular attention. We have seen it existing in Persia, then passing to the north it has occupied Russia, and, raging around Moscow and St. Petersburg, it has taken a course west and north. It has also prevailed in Prussian Poland where the visitation was most severe, and even still more so at Copenhagen. It is now severe at Hamburg, and it must not be forgotten that in the year 1848, only one short month after it broke out in Hamburg, Edinburgh was visited with the disease. Am I not, then, justified in the fears I entertain that this country will again be visited by the pestilence? I write not, Sir, to excite alarm, but to urge, and to ask you to urge, upon our public bodies the very great importance of attending to the health of the community ere it is again too late. For nearly twenty years I have endeavoured to do so, but in vain. There is one point on which all the members of my profession are agreed. It is known to us as certainly as that the red cross on the door, and over it the words,



"Lord, have mercy upon us," in the days of the plague denoted that house to be visited by the pestilence, that in all densely-populated neighbourhoods where the streets, and lanes, and blind courts are dirty, narrow, and badly drained, the houses ill-constructed, without the means for ventilation, cleanliness, or decency, there most assuredly will be found cholera, fever, and those diseases which spread from such abodes to the more favoured habitations of the wealthy.

And now let me for a moment direct to practical measures. We know the dark streets, the filthy by-lanes, that the disease more especially visited when we last suffered from it. Let measures, then, be at once taken for draining and cleansing them—for removing these sources of fever and pestilence. Let every man attend, and that quickly, to the cleansing of his own town, his own street, his own house, and the drains connected with it. Let all remember that one of the best precautions against disease is the exercise of habitual temperance both as to eating and drinking; and if by a course so wise and so simple as this we do not altogether (by thus improving our sanitary condition) escape the threatened visitation, we shall most certainly lessen its severity, and at the same time we shall have sown those good seeds of improvement which cannot fail in years to come, under the blessing of Heaven, to enable us to reap a rich harvest of health and happiness.

#### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A tragical incident occurred at Southampton a few days ago, on the departure of the "Euxine" steamer with the India mail. A handsome young lady had been seduced by a gentleman who intended to depart for India by the "Euxine;" the lady followed him to Southampton, and remained on board the "Euxine" till removed to the shore by force. But she saw nothing of her seducer, for he had arranged to get on board the vessel from a boat some distance down Southampton Water. When the "Euxine" left the quay, the young lady threw herself into the dock. A seaman, who happened to be upon the jib-boom of the "Euxine" preparing to set the canvas, instantly let go his hold, and dropped into the water for the purpose of rescuing her. This he effected, having managed to lay hold of her, notwithstanding her struggles, and to keep her above water till a boat came, into which she was hauled, and taken on shore; where the necessary attentions brought about a gradual recovery.

The following case of brutality has excited much attention:—Joseph Mobbs, a jobbing wine-cooper, living in a court near the Minories, has murdered his wife. He was a drunken and savage husband, frequently beating and flogging her: the neighbours nicknamed him "General Haynau." On Wednesday, the landlady of the house went to the Lord Mayor to get an ejectment summons, that she might expel her troublesome lodgers: she had hardly returned home when she heard screams, and Mrs. Mobbs ran out of the place bleeding at the throat; before she could be conveyed to the hospital she was dead. After thus cutting his wife's throat, Mobbs gashed his own: he was found in his room in a desperate condition, but was received at the hospital alive. He has four children, whom he sent into the streets for a "half-holiday" before he murdered their mother.

An awful instance of sudden death occurred a few days ago on board the steamer "Anglia," plying between Kingstown and Holyhead. A young man, about 27, soon after leaving the former port, was conversing with another passenger, when he complained of having felt indisposed the previous night, but remarked that he never felt better in his life than at that moment. Having asked the address of a house in London, he commenced writing it down, but had only finished the first figure of the number given when the pen fell from his hand; he dropped down on the deck, and instantly expired. A lady from York, seeing him fall, rushed to the spot, and supported his head; and, on a cry being raised, a medical gentleman, Dr. Wynn Williams, of Canarvon, who was on board, rendered prompt aid, but all was of no avail. Death took place without a struggle; the cause, it is supposed, being disease of the heart. The unfortunate young man was on his way to Paris.

Two men have been fined 15s. 6d., or, in default of payment, three weeks' imprisonment, for being found drunk on the Great Western Railway near Cheltenham. They had a narrow escape. The engine-driver of a train applied the break and whistle, but could not stop the train until it had passed them, and the engine ran to within two inches of the head of one of the prisoners. Had he moved in the slightest degree as the train passed he must have been dashed to pieces.

A painter in Liverpool has died from hydrophobia. About three months ago he was slightly bitten by a little dog. He still continued at work. On Tuesday week he took medical advice. On Thursday he became deranged, could not bear the sight of water, and twice barked like a dog. He continued in a delirious state till Saturday, when he died.

M. Leroy, a young chemist in Paris, has met with a terrible death. He fell into a boiler of potash in a state of ebullition, up to his waist. A workman rushed at once to his assistance, but as the boiler was nearly as high as a man, he could not afford him any very effectual aid. M. Leroy, however, contrived to raise himself out of the boiling liquid by pressing his hands on the edge of the vessel. He then jumped down, and rushed to a vat full of cold water, into which he precipitated himself. The torture of his burnt limbs was so dreadful that he called out repeatedly for prussic acid to put an end to his agony. Although his clothes had served to a certain extent as a protection to him, the whole of the lower part of his body was stripped of the skin, and in some parts the flesh fell off when the clothes were cut away. He lingered until the

following afternoon, in excruciating suffering, and then expired.

A gentleman, Mr. G. F. Stanley Smythie, aged 29, committed suicide at the Cathedral Hotel on Wednesday last, by taking a quantity of the essence of bitter almonds in some sherry. In ten minutes he was insensible, was carried to a hospital, and there died. The mind of the deceased was affected in February last. He was very shortly to have been married, but he had a morbid feeling that he was unworthy of the young lady. A paper found in the pocket-book of the deceased had some lines in pencil, bewailing his want of merit.

A lad, only sixteen years of age, the son of Mr. Marklove, a respectable merchant of Cardiff, has been found dead in a field near that town. A pocket pistol was found at his side and a paper in his pocket, on which he had written, "Dear papa, I am sorry for what I have done. . . . I am, dear father, yours affectionately, Henry Marklove." On the back of the above was the following:—"My name is Henry Marklove; my father lives at Cardiff." It seems that the father of the deceased had given him the choice of a profession or business, but nothing would do for him but the sea. He was received as a supernumerary apprentice on board a fine ship, the "Annie Fisher," in which he had not long since returned from South America, and had been on a visit to his father and family at Cardiff. He left by railway on Monday week, and from that time his movements were involved in mystery, and it is difficult to conjecture the motives which led him to commit the rash act.

The gales and thunderstorms of last week appear to have been very severe in various parts of the country, especially in Devonshire and Somersetshire. At Bristol, early on Friday the wind blew with the force of a hurricane. Much property was destroyed. Trees were blown down in every direction. The main force of the storm was expended at the adjacent villages of Westbury and Abbot's Leigh. At the latter place no fewer than fifty trees were blown down. Near Combe-house, the seat of Mr. Frupp, seven large elm trees were blown down, falling across the roadway, and thus obstructing the ordinary traffic. One oak tree in an adjoining field was also shivered to pieces. Two men were drowned in a boat off Teignmouth. The advices received from the different outports furnished a sad catalogue of the havoc which was occasioned among the shipping during this tremendous gale. Between Dover and the North Foreland many casualties are reported. A number of vessels sought refuge inside the Goodwin, some with loss of spars, or anchors, and cables, or other damage, by coming in collision. The French mail boat from Calais was unable to make the harbour of the former port; she ran for Deal, and, after much difficulty, landed her mail and passengers. Just below Beachy Head two large vessels were lost in midday. One was the "Brenda," Mr. Buckle master, laden with a choice cargo of timber from Quebec. By means of the rocket apparatus which carried a line over the wreck, the whole of the crew managed to reach the shore, although in a most pitiable condition. The other vessel was a fine barque, called the "Australia," bound to Rio, from Grimsby, which was cast ashore near the coast-guard station. The life-boat rescued the crew and carried them to shore through a tremendous sea. At Portsmouth the brig "Emma," bound for Constantinople with coals, was driven into port with the loss of four men, skylights, wheels, and bulwarks—all washed away by a heavy sea. From Plymouth and Falmouth, similar intelligence as to the violence of the gale has been received. The eastern coast felt the gale severely, and it is feared that the real extent of disasters is yet to be learned. Similar boisterous weather raged on the Durham and Northumbrian coast, where the coasters had a most severe trial.

#### THE STRIKES.

At a public meeting of working men at Merthyr, on Thursday last, attended by between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, the chairman, Mr. Stephens, alluded, in a very complimentary way, to Mr. R. Crawshaw's letter. Mr. T. Rees, the mover of the memorial at the previous meeting, said he thought that though the last advance was to be withdrawn, it was their duty to go to work, in accordance with the promise held out in the memorial, and live in the hope that a better time would yet dawn upon them, when they should have a "fair day's wages for a fair day's work" [cheers]. After another address, the meeting was dissolved. Since the meeting an address has been sent to the chairman from Lady Charlotte Guest, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial from the former meeting, stating that the various matters must be individually dealt with, and that it is her "especial aim to act with fairness and justice both towards the workmen, with whom I am so intimately connected, and the great interests with which their prosperity is so inseparably bound up." The men at Dowlais, colliers and firemen, have all been paid off, or are being paid off, and discharged, except the few who choose to remain, and in a few days most of the men will have gone to other works and places. The trade of the place is completely paralyzed, and the depreciation of household property is very great. It is now stated that they have accepted the compromise said to be offered by Lady Charlotte Guest, to take the 30 per cent. advance, and trust to her sense of justice for a further advance.

The London coal-heavers struck last week. They demanded that they should have the same pay as they formerly received—11d. a ton for conveying coal from the barges to the wharf, instead of 9d., to which it had been gradually reduced. The merchants on the Surrey side immediately gave the advance asked;

but only a few on the Middlesex shore, who had contracts to complete, would grant it.

The workmen in the employ of Messrs. Holland, builders, dined together at Highbury Barn, to the number of 300. Mr. H. Holland had contributed to the dinner-fund, and was to have taken the chair, but, on the morning of the same day, the bricklayers of the firm waited upon him by deputation, and told him that they would not resume work without an advance of 10 per cent. on their wages.

During the past week the shoemakers at Devonport, following the example of those at Exeter, Crediton, and Tiverton, have demanded an increase of wages, which are at present said to be very low. The police have also applied for an advance in their wages, but without success. At Torquay, too, a similar application has been made by the police, but it is very improbable that they will obtain it. As yet, however, the authorities have returned no answer.

At the Manchester City Police Court, on Monday, David Bruce was charged with assaulting and threatening a journeyman dyer, throwing mud and stones at him, till he was completely covered with dirt, at the same time threatening to "pounce" him if he returned to work. He was followed by 150 women and children. Mr. Maude said that, from the officer's statement it appeared that he was one of the ringleaders in this violence. He should commit him to hard labour for two calendar months.

The strike of dyers and finishers in Manchester and the neighbourhood has not yet been brought to a termination, and seems no nearer a settlement than at the first. The unionist workmen have been replaced in most of the establishments by other men, and a contest is continually going on to prevent the latter remaining quietly at their employment.

Yesterday morning a further portion of the free lightermen on the north bank of the Thames struck against their masters for the advanced wages, and in consequence business was considerably impeded, and the mercantile community, anxious for the shipment or wharfage of goods, harassed to a frightful extent, involving great pecuniary loss to them, as well as to numerous poor men employed as labourers. The navigation of the Thames is a monopoly in the hands of the master and working lightermen. The men earn £2 a week, but say they would much rather work day-work for 30s. than earn present wages, and work as they now do, day and night.

#### Law, Police, and Assize.

The charge of bribery against Major Beresford has been removed into a Civil Court. On Wednesday, an application was made to Mr. Baron Platt to allow the indictment to be removed into the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for Major Beresford, grounded the application on the fact that difficult questions of law would arise, and on the probability that a special jury would be less likely to be influenced by popular prejudice, in a case which had been so much discussed in Parliament and the press, than a common jury at the Old Bailey. Mr. Baron Platt thought that sufficient reasons had been shown to prove that this was a fit case for a superior court; and he granted his fiat for a writ. Mr. Coppock attended as solicitor for the prosecution; but no opposition was offered to the removal of the cause.

The virtuous indignation of the East India Court of Directors has failed in eliciting from Mr. Norman Wilkinson the names of the parties concerned in the alleged bargain for the purchase of an office in the gift of the Company. The Lord Mayor gave his decision on Thursday. As there was no evidence to prove that the offence charged was committed in the City, he decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case. He concurred in the testimony borne to the honour and integrity of Mr. Wilkinson and his brother; and whatever construction might have been put on the law, the Lord Mayor was quite satisfied that, until apprised by a friend, Mr. Norman Wilkinson was not conscious that the proceeding alleged against him was illegal, and that, as soon as he discovered its illegality, he retired from all participation in it. Mr. Clarkson applied for the committal of Mr. Arthur Wilkinson for his contumacy at the previous sitting; and supported his application by an elaborate argument. The Lord Mayor refused to commit; as Mr. Wilkinson had always attended when required, and had reasonable ground for the course he pursued.

At Middlesex Sessions, Thomas Thompson was tried and convicted on the charge of endeavouring to extract money from Lord Palmerston, on the false pretence that he was one of the Brandling family, who had fallen into distress, and wished to raise money to emigrate to Australia. He succeeded in obtaining £2 from Earl Grey by a similar false tale. He is an old offender in the begging-letter line. The sentence was a year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Daniel Driscoll, a second "Canon" in strength and ferocity, has again got into trouble. He has been frequently in custody for attacking policemen, and has just concluded a six months' imprisonment for indulging his vicious taste; but on Sunday morning he resumed his old practices, and committed a savage assault on Policeman Avery. After a desperate struggle, six or seven constables got the ruffian to the station-house; freely using their truncheons upon him, as they alleged, in self-defence; a mob of Irish surrounded them and threw stones. When brought before the Southwark magistrate, the prisoner had a severe wound on his head, which, with his shirt and waistcoat, was covered with blood. Mr. Combe seemed to think he might have been captured without so much violence. Inspector Branford justified the police, Driscoll being such a desperate and powerful fellow. Mr. Combe said the prisoner had met with a good deal of ill-usage somewhere, both from the con-



stables' truncheons and the handcuffs, or he should most certainly have committed him for trial. He should, however, sentence him to two months' hard labour at Wandsworth. The prisoner seemed agreeably surprised at this lenity; he thanked the magistrate, and laughingly leaped out of the dock.

The Lambeth magistrate has put in force the new act with respect to three children who had been grossly neglected and barbarously treated by Henry Ball, their father, and Jane Ball, their stepmother; the cruel pair were sent to prison for six months each, with hard labour.

A cabman summoned a gentleman before the Southwark magistrate for sixpence. The gentleman gave the driver sixpence; the man took the money and said nothing; afterwards he began to think that the distance was over a mile, and he took out the summons. The gentleman said he was not aware the distance was more than a mile. Mr. Combe decided that after receiving a certain sum without demur, the cabman had no right to summons a fare for more. He dismissed the case.

M. Kossuth appeared on Friday at the Lambeth Police Office, to give evidence as to the identity of a Hungarian calling himself Rattenstein, who was charged with fraud and forgery. It was doubtful whether there be not two persons calling themselves Rattenstein—one the prisoner, and one in the new City Prison, Holloway. The prisoner had a certificate from Kossuth that he had served in the war of independence, and needed employment; but Kossuth could not speak with certainty as to his identity, and he seemed to have doubts of the authenticity of the certificate. M. Kossuth's secretary has since identified the real Rattenstein in the Holloway prison, and the imposter has been committed for one offence, with a prospect of ultimate trial on another charge.

The brutality of husbands does not appear to be much checked by the act of last session for protecting women. At Manchester, on Thursday, John Egan, a strong, active, but dirty and dissolute shoemaker, living in Dyke-street, was charged by the sanitary inspectors, Gifford and Wilson, with brutally beating his wife and three children. They had received information the night before that after turning out his wife, he had beaten his children and left two of them locked up without food, saying he would starve them. The officers were induced by the representations of the neighbours to break open the door of the house and take the two eldest children, whom they found there, to the workhouse for shelter. The eldest child, a boy 12 years old, was placed before the court and presented a pitiable spectacle. He was literally covered with bruises, which his father, he said, had inflicted by kicking him. A black mark encircled the right eye, and a kick had entirely closed the left eye, leaving it doubtful if sight could be preserved. The wife and all the children appeared emaciated and neglected. The second child, a girl, had been placed in a basket instead of a chair, until its spine had grown shockingly deformed. The wife said she had for a long time lived a life of hide-and-seek with the brute she called husband, being continually obliged to seek shelter from his violence in the houses of neighbours, and hide in entries and round corners. One of the husband's modes of torturing her was to twist some short instrument in the hair of her head, and drag her about the house. The prisoner admitted that, when at work, he could earn from 20s. to 23s. per week, but that he did not work because his wife neglected her part, which was to bind the shoes. The wife described him as seldom working more than two hours at a time, spending most of the day in drinking, and said, the children had long been nearly starved, but she had not dared to tell the police from a fear that she would be worse beaten than before. Mr. Maude, the chairman of the bench, said this was fairly a case which came within the new act of Parliament, and one which called for the full penalty of the law. He should sentence him to six months' hard labour, and his wife and family must be taken into the workhouse meantime.

### Court, Personal, and Political News.

The Court has now departed for Dublin. At Osborne, on Tuesday, her Majesty gave audience to Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Buchanan; the former presenting his letters of recall, and the latter presenting his credentials as Minister from the United States. The more public recognitions of Prince Albert's birthday, as gun-firing and illuminations, took place on Friday in the Metropolis and other localities. On Thursday, the Queen and Prince Albert inspected the newly-invented sewing machine, and a coat sewed by it, at the establishment of Messrs. Nicoll, Regent-street.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the names of the gentlemen appointed as Royal Commissioners to inquire into the law of Bankruptcy—Mr. Walpole, M.P., Sir George Rose, Mr. Swanton, Q.C., Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, Q.C., Mr. James Bacon, Q.C., Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, Mr. Edward Cooke, and Mr. George Carr Glyn. Mr. R. S. Reilly, barrister, is secretary.

According to the *Liverpool Mercury*, the Liberal Conservatives of that town are about to give a grand banquet in honour of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.

At a Court of Directors, held in the East India House on Wednesday, Major-General Staveley, C.B., was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Company's forces in Madras.

The Earl of Craven is made Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire, and the Duke of Athol and Lord Panmure have received the vacant orders of the Thistle.

The Commissioners who have been appointed to conduct the inquiry into the state of Maynooth College are the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Justice Patteson, Dr. Longfield, Chief Baron Pigott, and Mr. James O'Ferrall, brother of the ex-governor of Malta—three Protestants to two Roman Catholics.

The Dungarvan election has terminated in the re-election of Mr. Maguire by a large majority. But Captain Brabazon, although, to all appearance, well-supported by the Liberal Conservatives, retired, and Mr. Gregory, late member for Dublin, unexpectedly appeared. At the nomination the choice fell upon Mr. Maguire. Mr. Gregory's agent gave notice, that all votes tendered for Mr. Maguire would be lost, as he had been guilty of bribery and treating, and had compromised a petition at the last election. The Sheriff was called upon to consider Mr. Gregory duly elected, but he refused. The poll commenced on Thursday. The final result was, Maguire, 150; Gregory, 76; majority for Maguire, 74.

A vacancy has been created in the representation of this Lisburn by the sudden death of Mr. Roger Johnson Smith.

The *Tablet* states that Cardinal Wiseman is confined to his house by a serious internal complaint, and that a good deal of anxiety is felt for him. Later reports state that he is nearly convalescent.

Most of the members of the Cabinet would appear to be in the Highlands of Scotland. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is visiting the Right Hon. E. Ellice, in Invernesshire. Sir James Graham has, with some other Admiralty officials, been inspecting the dockyards.

The Earl of Ellesmere has returned from New York, having arrived at Plymouth, on Sunday, in the "Leander," fourteen days from Halifax.

The Admiralty have determined to discontinue the employment of lieutenants of the Royal Navy as Admiralty agents in the North American mail contract steam-packets.

The newly formed Association for Promoting Municipal Reform in the City of London is proceeding promisingly. At a meeting held on Monday, Mr. Acland, the secretary *pro tem.*, reported that the Association now numbered 1,127 members, including two members of the Court of Common Council—Mr. Abraham, of Broad-street, and Mr. Webber, of Lombard-street—and among them 624 members were Parliamentary electors on the register for the City of London. The object of the Association through its committee is to collect and arrange evidence to be placed before the commission of inquiry about to sit, at the head of whom would be a judge, assisted by two gentlemen of highly liberal and intelligent minds. It would also be the duty of the Association to see that the object of the commission was not frustrated, but that the livery companies were brought under its scrutiny. The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of officers. Mr. Effingham Wilson, bookseller, of the Royal Exchange, was unanimously chosen treasurer of the Association, and a committee of management was appointed.

Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. Napier expired on Monday at his seat at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, in his 72nd year. Few officers have seen more hard service, or suffered more from the casualties of war, than Sir C. Napier. He was literally covered with wounds, and his hairbreadth escapes amid dangers from which he never shrunk would require a volume to enumerate. Sir Charles entered the army as ensign in January, 1794, and was a lieutenant in May of the same year, and rose to rapid promotion. In 1798 he was engaged in the suppression of the Irish rebellion, and again in putting down the insurrection of 1803. In the peninsula he commanded the 50th throughout the campaign, terminating with the battle of Corunna, and was made prisoner after receiving no fewer than five wounds, viz., leg broken by a musket shot, a sabre cut on the head, a wound in the back with a bayonet, ribs broken by a cannon shot, and several severe contusions from the butt end of a musket. In the latter end of 1809 he returned to the Peninsula, where he remained till 1811, and was present at the action of the Coa, where he had two horses shot under him; at Busaco, where he was shot through the face, and had his jaw broken and eye injured; at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, at the second siege of Badajos, and a great number of skirmishes. In 1813 he served in a floating expedition on the coast of the United States of America, and landed a great number of times at Craney Island and other places. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the storming of Cambray. Sir Charles, as is well known, commanded the force employed in Scinde, and, on the 17th of February, 1843, with only 2,800 British troops, attacked and defeated, after a desperate action of three hours' duration, 22,000 of the enemy strongly posted at Meeanee. On the 21st of February Hyderabad surrendered to him; and on the 24th of March, with 5,000 men, he attacked and signally defeated 20,000 of the enemy posted in a very strong and difficult position at Dubba, near Hyderabad, thus completing the entire subjugation of Scinde. Early in 1845, with a force consisting of about 5,000 men of all arms, he took the field against the mountain and desert tribes situated on the right bank of the Indus to the north of Shikarpore, and, after an arduous campaign, effected the total destruction of these robber tribes. In 1849, Sir Charles was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, but this position he did not long retain. For his services at Corunna he received the gold medal; and also the silver war medal, with two clasps, for Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor. Long and arduous as his military services had been, he found time for the more peaceful pursuits of literature, and was the author of works on the colonies, on colonization, and military law, &c.

### Miscellaneous News.

The earlier closing of shops makes way in the provinces. The *Leeds Mercury*, of Saturday, says:—"The resolutions of a meeting of Leeds tradesmen, held last Monday evening, under the presidency of the Mayor, will be read with general approbation. We find from those resolutions, that the meeting determined unanimously to close their shops at eight o'clock during the summer half of the year, from the first of March to the first of September, and at seven o'clock during the winter half. If this determination should be carried out by the retail tradesmen generally, it would be, to themselves, their assistants, and apprentices, like a deliverance from bondage. Whatever may be said on behalf of longer hours for adults in manufactories, on the ground of foreign competition, there is not a single valid plea to be urged for immoderate hours in places of retail business. In shops, the quantity of goods sold bears no necessary proportion to the hours that the shops are open. If they are open ten hours, just as much would be sold as if they were open twelve hours."

The plough promises ere long to become a cast-off instrument of husbandry. Mr. Meehi, the enterprising experimental agriculturist, has notified to the public, through the *Times*, that he has received the model of a newly-invented machine from one of our North American Colonies. He describes it as a combination of horse and steam power, weighing from 20 to 25 hundredweight, and requiring two horses, one man, and one boy, to work it. This implement will not only cultivate and pulverize the soil, but sow the seed at the same time, and leave all finished. "It will also, by a simple inversion, cut and gather the corn (three men aiding), without rake or any other complication; while both in cultivation and harvesting its operations will be continuous and without stoppage." He stakes his agricultural reputation on its success; and promises his practical friends the benefit of an early trial on his farm.

The sale of the late Earl Ducie's celebrated live stock shows the rage for agricultural improvement. It commenced on Thursday, and terminated on Friday, at Tortworth-court Farm, in Gloucestershire. No fewer than 3,000 persons attended. In the first day's sale, 62 cows and bulls fetched the sum of £9,300. One cow produced 600 guineas, and another 700 guineas; others varied from 200 to 400 guineas. A bull went for 500 guineas, and another for 650 guineas. The pigs—38 animals, with two litters of young pigs—fetched 688 guineas. They were descended from the breeds of the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Wenlock, Messrs. Brown, Watson, Wiley, &c. One boar fetched 62 guineas. There were 800 Southdown sheep offered on the last day, and they realized exceedingly high prices. The sale of Cochinchina fowls attracted great attention. Lot 40—"Sir Robert," the celebrated prize bird bought at Mr. Pott's sale for 40 guineas, and the son of a bird sold recently for £100, fetched £28 7s.

Mr. Gough, the popular Temperance lecturer, whose appearance amongst us has created so much interest, is to have quite an ovation on the 12th Sept. There is to be a grand procession from Lincoln's-inn-fields to the Surrey Gardens—the friends walking six abreast. They start at 10 a.m., proceeding over Westminster-bridge. There are to be several bands, including Mrs. Morley's juvenile performers.

Mr. Lee Stevens is helping to carry out Lord Palmerston's recent act for abolishing smoke. He has patented an invention, which consists in an arrangement by which the hot cinders from the fire-box falling on a grate underneath are there turned to account in heating a current of air, which, passing into the furnace, prevents the generation of smoke. Two favourable examples of the working of the patent were exhibited last week, and gave great satisfaction to those who witnessed them. The arrangement is applicable to all furnaces, and involves only a trifling expense. It has the advantage of striking at the root of the smoke nuisance, and preventing instead of curing it. It has been suggested that a still more effectual cure, however, for the nuisance would be the use of the description of anthracite coal, which was consumed in getting up the motive power for the machinery at the Exhibition in Hyde-park.

A new Parliamentary return shows that there were on the last registration lists in England 409,958 Parliamentary voters, and 11,455 in Wales. In England and Wales, 55,879 were freemen or members of the old corporations, 331,534 were registered as £10 householders, and 10,844 in both capacities.

The execution of Richard Pedder for the murder of his wife, about four months since, at Hambleton, took place at Lancaster, on Saturday. He was about 50 years of age, and after committing the crime, the motive for which is unknown, he went to a public house, and coolly announced to the assembled company, "I have killed our Bet" (alluding to his wife). Scarcely crediting the startling statement, two of the men present proceeded to Pedder's house; and there, in the garden at the back of the premises, they discovered the lifeless body of the unfortunate woman, lying in a pool of blood, her head and face being mutilated with gun-shot wounds. He was tried and convicted at the late assizes. A memorial was got up on behalf of the culprit, and, with 630 signatures appended (headed by the Vicar and the Mayor of Lancaster), was presented to the Secretary of State for the Home Department by Mr. Wright, the prison philanthropist, of Manchester. Lord Palmerston intimated that he saw no ground for interfering with the course of justice. The execution took place at noon. People flocked from all parts of East Lancashire. There was an extraordinary demand for railway tickets. Each road-side station contributed its quota



to the multitude of passengers (many of them showing jocund demeanour and carrying well-furnished baskets of provisions). When the train reached Lancaster every carriage was densely crowded. Many thousands gathered round the gallows, including a large number of females, not a few of whom had children in their arms. The execution of the wretched criminal took place precisely at noon. The convict was attended by Mr. Wright, the prison philanthropist. To the last he persisted that he shot his wife accidentally, not being aware at the time that the gun was loaded.

### Literature.

*Mount Lebanon; A Ten Years' Residence from 1842 to 1852.* By Colonel CHURCHILL, Staff-officer of the British Expedition to Syria. 3 vols. London: Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street.

MOUNT LEBANON, according to modern political divisions, gives its name to a large tract of country lying between the Mediterranean and Cælo-Syria, with Tripoli as a rough mark of its northern, and Sidon of its southern boundary; and contains a population computed at 400,000. Its geographical position is eminently important. It is, in some sort, what Napoleon declared Acre to be, the key to the East. It offers great advantages, in the opinion of well-informed men, for the development and firm establishment of commercial intercourse with the East: and that part of the mountain range to which the name Lebanon more strictly belongs, is something like "a great natural fortress midway between the eastern and western world." A strong conviction that Syria must ere long attract a large share of public attention in England, has induced Colonel Churchill to publish the results of his personal experience and studious inquiries, in these volumes. Additionally to the importance which may attach to an accurate knowledge of this piece of country and its peoples, literature and history are deeply interested in all that relates to it: and our information is not so full, nor our authorities so satisfactory, that a new, complete, and reliable work can fail to attract general attention and to be highly esteemed. It is not for a moment to be disputed, that all that has been formerly done for the subject is surpassed by that which has been accomplished by Colonel Churchill in this work: and the conjunction, in his case, of the most favourable opportunity, distinguished ability, and thorough interest in his task, has rendered his volumes equally remarkable for their literary attractiveness and their social and political value.

There are three elements in Colonel Churchill's narrative. First, the past history of the races which now occupy the Lebanon—"a new field of history," in which materials have been obtained from sources hitherto unexplored, consisting of "manuscript records still in the possession of a few noble Druse and Christian families." The principal document made use of by the author, was "drawn up some years ago, by a Maronite Emir of the house of Shehaab: it is called the 'Chronology of the Emir Heider Shehaab,' and has been continued down to the present day, by another Maronite chronologist, Sheik Tanous Shidiak." The task of interpreting, arranging, and illustrating from other sources this Maronite narrative, must have required severe labour; and it is not the least of Col. Churchill's services, that he has added these pages to the history which Europe possesses, of the despotisms of the East.—The second element of the work is, its account of the Druses and their religion;—a subject about which much curiosity exists, and particularly full of moral interest. In this portion, the author has used largely the work of the late Baron de Sacy, entitled "*La Religion des Druses*," giving its substance with brevity and clearness, and adding the fruits of his own knowledge, obtained through long and intimate friendships with Druse Sheiks, Oekals, and peasants.—The third characteristic of the volumes is the thread by which its various parts are united—Colonel Churchill's personal narrative, respecting the condition, social life, and character of the people amongst whom he dwelt; founded on the observations of years, during which he "conformed to their customs," he says, "with a pliancy, and perhaps zeal, not often usual with Europeans similarly situated." He "acquired their language, and mixed with them on the footing of easy and social intercourse," thus qualifying

himself to become, what he must, we think, be now considered, the most intelligent writer and best authority on the state and prospects of the northern Syria and its tribes.

We must omit from further notice all the chapters which fall under the first two of the divisions we have made:—although the history contains passages of romance and tragedy which only the East could furnish; and though the religion of the Druses might itself hold us long, by its strange origin and its remarkable place among "the religions of the world." From that which is personal to Colonel Churchill, or rather which contains the facts and observations his experience supplies, we intend to make a few extracts.

To conceive vividly the scene itself to which we are led by a traveller is something; and so we take the following

#### BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM THE LEBANON.

"Rich in classical as well as scriptural associations, nowhere can the eye embrace such scenes of absorbing interest, as those which burst upon the view from the heights of Lebanon. Ascend Mount Sannin, and from the midst of its perpetual snows survey the prospect which stretches itself out in all directions. Mountain on mountain and gorge upon gorge crowd upon the sight in a very chaos of romantic wildness, while the two immensities of sea and desert, on either side, unite their indefinite and indescribable beauties to the richness and splendour of the scene.—Down those rugged declivities, the myriads of Sennacherib, those heads already devoted to the sword of the destroying angel, rushed in tumultuous array, flushed with the pride of conquest, and fresh emerging from the furnace of destruction which their firebrands had kindled around them. Through that defile, the Grecian phalanx slowly wound its cumbersome way, laden with the spoils of Issus, and exulting in the promised spoils of Tyre. These coasts still bear the impress of the Legion's toil. The very rocks attest [by inscriptions] the genius of Imperial Rome.—Through those passes, Godfrey, Bohemond, and Tancred led on their deluded hosts—miserable victims of folly and superstition. There is Sidon and Tyre—the one, the birthplace of letters and navigation—the other, the mother of commerce and Ocean's earliest queen. In the distant verge of yon horizon arose that mighty wave of force and fanaticism, which, after having deluged Asia, Africa, and half of Europe, and expended its brute force, is gradually being absorbed, leaving behind it, wherever its traces exist, the slime and scum of malignant corruption and fetid decay—a moral pestilence—which, if not, as once, the scourge, is still the shame and opprobrium of humanity and civilization. Yonder azure mountains, which blend so softly with the ethereal skies around them, enclose the scenes of His career, whose weapons were the words of Peace; whose doctrines fell on the hearts of his followers like the gentle dew of Heaven, with ever fresh and invigorating influence, summoning them to patience, humility, and endurance, as the emblems of their warfare and the basis of their triumphs; and who consigned to them the mission—sacred, and lasting as the world itself—of uniting together the great family of Mankind in one common bond of Faith, Charity, and Love."

As illustrative of the social condition of the Lebanon, we extract a passage on the

#### RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

"The lands of the Lebanon are cultivated by the peasants, on something like the Metayer system. Many of the peasants have properties of their own, and are independent, except so far as they are under the orders of their feudal chief. The vast majority, however, are merely tenants-at-will, but the terms of contract with their landlord, although various in different places, are highly advantageous to them. The principal source of revenue throughout the mountains, arising from the silk crop, the soil is divided into territorial divisions for the growth of the mulberry, and each division has a house built of stone, generally consisting of one room, fifteen yards long by eight broad, with two centre pillars to support the roof, for the accommodation of the tenant and his family. In this the silkworm is reared and brought to maturity. From thirty to forty loads of leaves is considered an ample provision for a tenant, and a certain portion of arable land, and a vineyard, are always attached. On a tenant presenting himself as an occupant, the number of loads of leaves is counted, and their value ascertained. The leaves of mulberry trees, in good condition, are worth £2 the load. The tenant pays his landlord a fine of two, four, and even six shillings on the load, which is called paying a fourth. The vines and figs are in like manner valued; but never less than the full fourth of the value of these trees is paid, because their produce is more remunerative, proportionably, than the mulberry. The tenant now enters his house, which is rent-free, and which is always built and kept in repair at the sole expense of the landlord. The complete culture of the division he has received now devolves on him, such as ploughing, manuring, watering, agricultural implements, rearing the silkworm, making wine, raisins, treacle;—in fact, the working out the entire resources of the land in every respect;—when in remuneration for his toil, and for the fourth of the value which he has paid, he receives one-half of the net produce of the whole property. The other half forms the landlord's rent. On a tenant leaving, or being turned out, his division is valued, when he receives back from his landlord, the fine, or value of the fourth, at the rate which he paid on taking possession; and, as a matter of course, if he has been industrious, and the property has thriven under his care and superintendence, this value will have increased, and his gain be proportionably greater."

But this apparently equitable system, which is said by Col. Churchill to be so far encouraging to labour that no actual paupers are to be found, does not prevent the existence of a class, of which all nations furnish specimens—the paupers by trade. Here is an account of

#### A MARONITE BEGGAR.

"A Beyrout merchant once happened to alight at Murtaba, and was looking about for a night's lodging, when he was accosted by a respectable looking and well dressed individual, who kindly invited him to his house. The general appearance of the apartments into which he was ushered, and the prompt and well-trained attendance of the domestics gave assurance of the ease, and even affluence of their proprietor; and the traveller congratulated himself on his good fortune, in having made so desirable an acquaintance. At the close of the evening, the Maronite quietly asked his guest, if he had not already recognised him—a question which naturally excited feelings of surprise and curiosity, until the traveller found upon a minute examination of features, that his worthy host was the very identical mendicant to whom he had constantly been in the habit of giving a trifling relief, and whose greasy pallet he had often filled with the crusts and leavings of his kitchen. The wealthy beggar not in the least abashed, but rather glorying in his own voluntary exposure, asked his friend to step with him to an adjoining apartment, which on being opened, was found to contain nearly one hundred bales of the finest silk. The Maronites excuse themselves for this singular and unwarrantable imposture on the public, on the score of religion, and declare they should not be putting the seal and confirmation to their faith, unless they in this manner followed the example of our Lord, who went about from place to place, depending for his means of subsistence on the voluntary contribution of the people."

Preferring still to quote some passage that conveys social information, we now introduce the reader to the feudal aristocracy of the lower portion of the Lebanon—

#### THE DRUSE SHEIKS.

"The principle of division of property is common to all classes in the Lebanon. The male inhabitants of each Macaata are under the orders of the feudal House which rules over it; and each Sheik, however numerous the family may be, has his own appointed number of retainers. . . . Their abodes are for the most part large masses of building, in which each Sheik occupies one or two rooms or more, according to his means, together with his wife and family; so that the whole presents somewhat the appearance of barracks. The Meedan and the gateway is the place of rendezvous. Their they lounge away their hours, and carry on their intercourse with the peasants, and with strangers. The usual themes of country-life—horses, cattle, crops, &c.—are the unfailing topics of their conversation; but should a Frank present himself they anxiously inquire for the latest news from Europe. They have a great idea of the power of the French, and thoroughly understand the restless and intriguing character of that people, which, it must be allowed, was unequivocally exhibited, in the secret support given by French agents to the Maronites, by supplies of money and ammunition, in the recent civil war between the latter and the Druses. At the same time, their expressions of gratitude to, and respect for, the English, are open and sincere. Nor indeed undeservedly so. Many of them have been saved from exile and even from death, by the humane interference of British agency. Their incomes vary from thirty to three hundred pounds sterling a year, a very few exceeding the latter sum. Sheik Said Jumblatt is considered to have a princely fortune, with about three thousand five hundred pounds a year. As the sources of their revenue are derived exclusively from the produce of the land, many of them are involved in debt. Everything is sacrificed to keeping up an external appearance, and a Druse Sheik will live upon bread and onions, rather than give up keeping a mare. It is very rare to see a horse or a mare exclusively the property of an individual. Partnership is considered auspicious. He who has a half or fourth share in a mare, has an interest in its offspring in like proportions. . . . The Druse Sheiks have from time immemorial been remarkably careful to preserve a good breed; the animals, originally the Desert race, have more bone than the pure Arab, and are very broad and well-formed in the hoof and fetlock. Their stock of late years has much diminished, owing to the necessity entailed upon them of occasionally making presents to the Turkish Pashas of Beyrout and Sidon."

"The Druse peasants approach their feudal superiors with every mark of respect and humility. On entering the room where the Sheik is seated, the peasant advances and stoops down to kiss his hand, after receiving which mark of homage, the Sheik stands up and welcomes him, asks after his health, and invites him to be seated. The peasants who more particularly belong to a Sheik, bring him presents of fowls, sugar, and coffee, on certain occasions, such as a great festival, a birth or a marriage in the Sheik's family, or on his return from a prolonged absence. . . . Strangers of all descriptions are invariably treated by the Druse Sheiks with the greatest hospitality. Should persons in distress arrive, or wandering minstrels, as is often the case, a collection of money is made for them. Each Sheik is taxed according to his known means; and the Kahwaji, or coffee-maker, goes round and collects the respective contributions, which are instantly paid. As an asylum for fugitives, or persons seeking concealment, the abode of a Druse Sheik is inviolable. Nothing can induce him to give up the individual to whom he has extended his shelter and protection, or to give the slightest intimation as to his locality; and he will submit to any personal risk or loss rather than belie the trust and confidence placed in him. Amongst the Druse Sheiks there are some families which invariably intermarry with each other; and it is utterly inadmissible for members of these families to seek alliances elsewhere. The idea of a Druse Sheik marrying beneath his rank is never entertained for a moment. A marriage with the daughter of a Druse who may have money, though not a Sheik, or of a peasant, would entail consequences of a most serious nature on the perpetrator of an act which would be considered as bringing disgrace upon the blood; or if the Sheik escaped, the bride would not be allowed long to survive her rashness. The same principle extends throughout all the noble families of the Lebanon, whether Druses or Christians."

We may remark, in passing, that we are surprised to find a sensible man like Col. Churchill speak approvingly of the strictness of adherence



to race, in Druse marriages; and express an opinion that, wherever there is an aristocracy, this "obvious principle" should never be deviated from, lest the "respect and esteem" due to the noble should suffer diminution by his matrimonial connexions with the commoner! But we need not dissertate on such an exploded notion.

Our space is exhausted. It can scarcely be necessary to those who have read the quotations we have given, to add an assurance that much quiet amusement, besides new and useful knowledge, may be obtained from Colonel Churchill's volumes; and we do not doubt they will contribute to form a public opinion respecting the political relations and destinies of the important country, one interesting district of which they make so well known to us.

*Lawful Strife.* A Sermon preached in Surrey Chapel, before the London Missionary Society. By the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.

WE have not often the space at command for noticing single sermons. We do not intend any invidious distinction by now departing from the common rule which circumstances enforce. The occasion on which this discourse was delivered, separates it from the bulk of such publications, and justifies our notice. It is only because religious journals are not all free from partiality to their friends and patrons that we add, that we are *wholly strangers to the preacher*. Here, then, is a welcome novelty in missionary sermons; and, save when briefly recounting the results of missions, one which breaks through the long-settled and approved conventions of such occasions. It is not as an intellectual exercise of a high order that we enjoy it; although in that respect it is much above the average of sermons. It is not as a display of eloquence that we are attracted by it; although we can imagine that it was vastly effective in delivery. But it powerfully attracts and affects us by its combination of deep spirituality and manly strength in practical instruction; and by being so simply suggestive and soul-stirring, that all impressions merge in a profound feeling of the truth of the principles expounded, and the urgency of the precept enjoined. We value the solid thoughts; we admire the facile illustration—drawn from all nature, literature, and life; we warm to the preacher's cheerful and glowing spirit; we are attracted irresistibly to the genuine, tender, earnest manhood that speaks to us;—but the last and all-absorbing impression is, that we have "a strife" to maintain, and that we must take heed that we "strive lawfully." This is as it should be:—and therefore, although Mr. Martin's sermon might be minutely criticised with advantage among preachers, as a type of pulpit oratory not free from exception, we have no mind to such criticism with the public as audience.

*Manual of Botany:* comprising Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, &c. By WILLIAM MACGILLIVRAY, A.M., LL.D., late Professor of Natural History in Marischal College, Aberdeen. Second Edition. London: Adam Scott, Charterhouse-square.

THIS popular manual seems to us unequalled for its adaptation to the wants of those persons who desire to obtain a general, but accurate and scientific, view of the vegetable kingdom, without the expense of much time or multifarious reading. The structure, functions, distribution, and classification of Plants—the latter according to both the Linnean and Natural Systems—are treated of perspicuously and concisely; and Dr. Macgillivray's eminent name will assure the student of the most efficient aid and accurate information.

#### RECENT VOLUMES OF VERSE.

WHENEVER we undertake to give an account of recent *Minor Poetry*, we think ourselves fortunate indeed if we can say of one volume in a score, that it is worthy of publication, and contains pleasing and rememberable verses. Now we are happy to-day, in being able to open our budget with a little book that has gratified us more than we usually look to be gratified by the occasional verses of unprofessed poets. It is entitled—*Poetic Sketches; or Thoughts in Verse, written during the Intervals of Business*: by HENRY FLETCHER (Relfe, Brothers, Aldersgate-street)—and is dedicated to Mr. Justice Talfourd, in a few words of discriminating and graceful eulogy. It has no pretensions to the highest qualities of poetry, but is noticeable for the genuineness and harmony of such as it possesses. Very beautiful feeling is the prevailing characteristic, baptizing simple and even common thoughts with light and love all its own. The calm Christian spirit and deep truthfulness of the little poems in which the author has commemorated the ordinary incidents and experiences of life, commend his volume to one's sympathy and admiration, notwithstanding the absence of glowing fancy and descriptive power. Some of the versions of Psalms, and imitations of the elder poets, are spirited and forcible; and there are several copies of verses which would not discredit the pages of James Montgomery or Mrs. Sigourney. A few lines may speak for themselves:—

#### "TO A FRIEND OF MANY SUMMERS AND WINTERS."

"Dear friend of early youth, when hope was young,  
And life's clear morn was bright with golden rays,  
When streams, and flowers, and trees, had each a tongue,  
Sounding rich music in those joyous days,  
O'er which, with pensive footstep, memory strays;  
Dimmed is that early lustre, for the clouds  
Have shadowed o'er our pathway; yet behind  
There dwells a glory which no dimness shrouds;  
And, if we walk in faith, we too shall find  
It glanceth peace into the trusting mind.  
Storms do but clear the air; the darkest cloud  
Hath a rich fringe of sunlight; and the stream  
Of brightness from God's throne, which thence descends,  
Pierceth time's shadows with its cheering beam."

Another volume of which we can speak with hearty respect is—*The Bridesmaid, Count Stephen, and other Poems*: by MARY C. HUME. (John Chapman, 142, Strand.) We cannot say that there is much imagination or fancy, much passion or strength, in these poems: but they display a thoughtful, cultivated mind, possessed of powers not common among female writers, save the highest and most eminent. Often the ideas struggle in an ocean of words, which threatens to overwhelm them; and then, again, picturesque and characteristic expressions light up the line. There is but little, if anything, that is so essentially poetic as to live; and yet the fine sympathies, clear good sense, and everywhere-predominant moral purpose of the writer, combine their influences to induce a friendly judgment, and to give pleasure to the reader. We must quote the Dedication; as it will give some account of the lady-author of "The Bridesmaid"—which, by the way, is the best poem in her volume.

#### "TO JOSEPH HUME, ESQ., M.P."

"It might on many lips provoke a smile,  
Father! that I to thee such offering  
Of Poesy and Fancy's flowers should bring;  
Nay, on thine own perchance; yet pause awhile,  
For just the tribute: Life-long hast thou wrought  
For that thou deemest good and true, brave strife  
Amid the stern realities of life  
Waging unselfishly; I have but sought,  
In Fancy's realms, for flowers wherewith to wreath  
The brow of Truth, and set her beauties forth  
As I behold them; yet herein doth breathe  
A spirit kin to thine, and aught of worth  
Achieved by efforts thus inspired, must yield  
Witness to seed thou sowest in my field."

What shall we say of—*Ten Poems*; by HENRY RIDLEY—which has such fine paper, and such beautiful covers, and no publisher's name? Only this,—that everything bestowed on this blank verse—blank as to reason as well as to rhyme—is wasted utterly. The title-page bears these inscriptions—"VII, M., VII, C. Lines"—"London: M. . . VIII, C. . . V, x. . . I": and the verse is equally original and intelligible. Here, however, is a plain truth;—

"The oak, the father of the forest owned,  
Possesses strength, and durability,  
Through which it is of service to mankind:

And yet the oak is not to be adored;  
Be made a god, because the lord of trees:—  
Delusion marked the men of Beersheba;  
Attached to wood, that could not save their souls."

*Gadara*: a Poem—(Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street)—comes unacknowledged and unprepared into the world, and is scarcely likely to have a very genial reception. The purpose of the poem remains unknown to us, even after trying hard to discover it; and the deficiency of art is everywhere most distressing. Yet the author has poetic feeling, and a seeing eye, and is capable of affecting representation of his thoughts and fancies. At random, we find these instances:—

"The watchman heard the shrill-blown horn  
Of herdsmen on the plain below,  
And knew the sound, oft-heard before,  
As signalling the purple dawn,  
And night watch done;  
And ere the gates he had unbarr'd,  
He saw, behind the cold grey hills,  
The sun's thin rim  
Rise like a burning crescent;  
And ere the camel train had passed  
And left Gadara for the Jordan's fords,  
His lustrous orb was full in view,  
And through the city archway wide  
His red new beams stream'd gloriously.  
Perse's hills, spread like a sea  
Of billows couching vast in sleep,  
Wave behind wave, a wide-spread scene,  
Where echoes love to roam,  
Wake slowly to the sound,  
Each glowing to his beautiful ray,  
In silent joy."

And again:—

"There's beauty round me!  
I am like the moss and lichen on these rocks and stones  
At eventide,  
All dried and wither'd by the sun and wind;  
Then drink they dew and life, all night,  
As I do beauty now,  
And with another morn they live again,—  
As I shall do to-day."

But if the author of *Gadara* would write a Poem, he must learn, that the *form* is an essential, which may not be thought lightly of; and that the greatest poems owe their peculiar charm and power to a perfect form no less than to imagination and thought breathing in it. The general spirit or several beauties of a metrical production, can never raise it to a poem, when there is wanting either defined purpose or artistic development.

*Ballads and Lyrics*: by ROBERT BOWER. (Edinburgh: James Hogg.) The ballads in this little book are much less interesting than the historical prefaces or notes that accompany them:—the lyrics have a lightness and freedom which thoughtfulness and pains-taking might improve to really agreeable verse. But what slovenliness or stupidity is there in these lines—observe the pronouns:—

"Rash, bold, and brilliant renegade wer't thou,  
Strafford! Vain you tried to curb the soul  
Of Eloquence, which strove for Justice, Law,  
And Rectitude supreme—the law of laws;—  
Thyself most eloquent. Could you not see,  
Even through the dazzling brightness of thy powers,  
That man was freely born, however bred?  
You could not see it for the glare and light  
Of thine own faculty, which loved to gaze  
Upon itself."

*The Poetry of Home*; by GOODWYN BARNBY—(London: Tweedie, Strand;—) is a pleasant little companion to the author's "Poetry of Childhood,"—less poetical than its predecessor, but full of beautiful thoughts, and pure, warm home-feeling.—*Beauty*: a Poem—by the Author of "Silent Love;" (London: Hardwicke, 38, Carey-street)—is quite undeserving of the enthusiastic praise which we see, by the fly-leaf, was given to the writer's "Silent Love"—and which, for aught we know, really deserved it. There is scarcely a thought or an unhack-nied metaphor in "Beauty;" and the *subject* is one which will not allow, as in some cases, the performance to pass muster merely on the ground of neat versification and appropriate feeling.—*Sprays from the Hedgerows*; by Mrs. HADFIELD—(Darton and Co., Holborn)—is another book that will most likely find its sole public among the author's friends; although it has the merits of easy versifying and fine Christian sentiment.—And now we pass over five or six volumes, as not entitled even to a word of condemnation: and exhaust our batch with—*Le Gesta dei Papi*; by F. G. URBINO DA MANTOVA; (Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row)—an Italian poem in *ottava rima*, of which the first part alone is published, and which is intended to be followed, if sufficient subscribers can be obtained, by some *forty-five* parts more. The length and cost will be the death of it. Yet the author's ability seems equal to a work, if only more moderately planned, which should fulfil his purpose of recounting to Italians "the lives of their most celebrated Popes, their crimes, their vices, and the shameless traffic in all that the Christian religion considers most sacred." There is a Proem of verse in French, of which we can say more confidently than our knowledge, or rather, ignorance of the language, permits us to say of the Italian poem, that it is graceful as verse, and its sentiments and images of a truly poetical complexion.

We always feel, after having expressed pleasure with any part of the *minor poetry* that requires us, that we ought to add, as now we do, respecting the preceding works—that if these volumes gain a general public, it is to be hoped it will not be to the exclusion of the higher poetry of the day.

#### Poetry.

##### LINES ON A WRECK.\*

We have seen glad youth's sweet spring-time dawn  
In beauty's bright array—  
So the fair star at early morn  
Foretels the coming day,  
When all around is still and glistening,  
As if earth's flowers for angel steps were listening.  
We have seen youth strong in purpose high,  
With hope the guiding star;  
While conquering faith's clear eagle eye  
Discerns that "land afar,"  
The soul's bright goal: now does the gladdening sight,  
Nerve the young heart life's battles well to fight,  
Or cheer through the deep vale—for there  
Full oft the path descends,  
In darkening shade, to death's cold river, where  
The bright, brief journey ends.  
Why did the fair flower fade so soon?  
Why did the sun go down ere yet 'twas noon?  
But ruined, shipwrecked youth! Ah, what can be  
So dark, so sad a scene?  
A stripling stood, his life in jeopardy,  
With hard and sullen mien,  
Save changing, softening, as he heard one tell  
That he, the prisoner there, "could chime right well."  
Could chime the Sabbath bells! the pleasant peal  
Which calls to praise and prayer;  
Of what avail, if none Christ's love reveal,  
Or teach his gospel there?  
May the "condemned" yet hope in him, ere life shall end,  
With humble, contrite heart—in him, the "Sinner's Friend!"  
Still the stern sentence, Death! that most unchristian law,  
Our country's deep disgrace!  
Not from the Old moral code or New can we its sanction draw,  
Or find it holds a place;  
While in those lands where still it is unknown,  
This fearful crime prevails not there as in our own.  
Poor ignorant, neglected boy! Ah, thou  
Hast known no training love!  
No parent's care e'er taught that darkened brow  
To turn the gaze above:  
No faithful pastor warned to "watch and pray,"  
"Allured to brighter worlds, and led" the heavenward way.  
Among Christ's servants will not some be found  
To make that "desert bloom"—  
To "bring glad tidings"—raise the "joyful sound"  
In the dark village home?  
Warned by that *almost child*, who stood 'midst gathering gloom,  
To hear on his young head denounced those words of dreadful doom!  
August 15th, 1853. G.

\* Occasioned by witnessing the trial of W. Flack, at Ipswich—a youth of eighteen, but looking still younger, condemned to death!

† Wilful, deliberate murder. In the United States, for instance, always excepting slavery's atrocities.  
‡ A heavy cloud darkened the court when sentence was about to be passed on the young murderer.



## Facts and Fancies.

Mr. John Parry has bade farewell to public exhibition, being compelled by his health to retire.

It has been ascertained, that wires of electric telegraphs which are painted red are much less liable to oxidation than those which are painted white.

It is understood that a vigorous stand will be made by the freehold-land societies in defence of their votes in the Court of Revision now about to sit.

At an inquest held at Northampton, on the 17th inst., on the body of William Lovell, aged 54, the jury returned as their verdict, "Died from inflammation of the bowels, caused by eating cucumber."

"It is a fact," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "that the entire population of India do not spend sixpence per head in a year for clothing."

All the hotels, inns, and private lodging-houses at Keswick, Grasmere, Ambleside, Bowness, Buttermere, Patterdale, Fooley-bridge, &c., are very much thronged with tourists, among whom are a number of foreigners.

A Temperance Convention is to be held at New York, on September 6th. Amongst the delegates for this country are Mr. J. Cassell, of Ludgate-hill, Dr. Lee, of Aylesbury, and the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, of Glasgow.

Miss Lucy Stone, of Boston, a "woman's rights" woman, having put the question, "Marriage—what is it?" an Irish echo in the *Boston Post* inquires, "Wouldn't you like to know?"

A young widow was asked why she was going to take another husband so soon after the death of the first. "Oh, la," said she, "I do it to prevent fretting myself to death on account of dear Tom!"

The traffic returns of the South Western Railway for the Staines, Chertsey, and Woking stations, show an increase of 67,045 passengers over 1852 for ten weeks during the camp at Chobham.

All accounts from the Highlands concur in describing the grouse-shootings as the best for many years past.

The first number of Mr. Thackeray's new serial appears on the 1st of October. The title is, "The New-comers. Memoirs of a most Respectable Family. Edited by Arthur Pendennis, Esq."

Maps, charts, or engravings, may be effectually varnished by running a very delicate coating of gutta percha solution over their surface. It is perfectly transparent, and is said to improve the appearance of pictures. By coating both sides of important documents, they can be kept waterproof and preserved perfectly.

The witty Duke of Warton, having introduced a Scripture story into one of his speeches in the House of Lords, was asked by a right reverend prelate when he should have done preaching. "When I am made a bishop, my lord," was the sarcastic reply.

The Rochester people have cars fitted up as refrigerators, in which they transport fresh meats, vegetables, oysters, &c., from the New York markets to their own in perfect order.

Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, asserts, from personal experience, that a few hours spent in a sugar manufactory, inhaling the saccharine fumes, is a certain cure for consumption.

"You flatter me," said a Shields exquisite, the other day, to a young lady who was praising the beauties of his moustache. "For heaven's sake, ma'am," interposed an old skipper, "don't make that monkey any flatter than he is now."—*Gateshead Observer*.

A writer in the *British Journal* states that one reporter, who directs his attention exclusively to city matters, is supposed to make £1,000 a year. He is "a clever, intelligent, and bustling individual, and may be considered at the head of his class."

*Apropos* of Melbourne, Derbyshire, the *Times* graphically hits off the Melbourne as "that wonderful shore where twenty years ago the kangaroo was still unmolesed, and where now there is a great city, with nearly a hundred thousand inhabitants, with churches, chapels, schools, Athenaeums, a Bishop, a Dean, and an Archdeacon, two daily papers, each nearly as large as our own morning contemporaries, with more money afloat, more work going on, and more gentility unemployed than in any other city, for its size, in the world."

An Englishman talking with a German friend, a man of a remarkably philosophical cast of mind, and fond of clothing his sentiments in the graces of classical allusions, the discourse happened to turn upon the mortification to which those subject themselves who seek after the vanities of this world. Our friend was for a stoical independence, and had Diogenes in his eye. "For mine self," he exclaimed, with rising enthusiasm, "I should be quite contentment for to live all my days in a dub, eating nothing else but unicorns!" (acorns.)

A creditor, whom he was anxious to avoid, met Sheridan coming out of Pallmall. There was no possibility of avoiding him, but he did not lose his presence of mind. "That's a beautiful mare you are on," said Sheridan. "Do you think so?" "Yes, indeed! how does she trot?" The creditor, highly flattered, put her into full trot. Sheridan bolted round the corner, and was out of sight in a moment.

Happy is the man (says the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher) that loves flowers! Happy even if it be adulterated with vanity and strife. For human passions nestle in flowers, too. Some have their zeal chiefly in horticultural competitions, or in the ambitions of floral shows; others love them as curiosities, and search for novelties, for "sports," and monstrosities. We have been led through costly collections by men whose chief pleasure seemed to be in the effect which their treasures produced on others, not on themselves. But there is a choice in vanities and ostentations. A contest of roses is better than of horses. We had rather take a premium for the best tulip, dahlia, or ranunculus, than for the best shot. Of all fools a floral fool deserves the eminence.

The life of J. Howard Payne, author of "Sweet Home," was one of remarkable vicissitudes. "Of an evening," says one who knew him, "we would walk along the streets, looking into the lighted parlours as we passed. Once in a while, we would see some family circle, so happy, and forming so beautiful a group, that we would both stop, and then pass silently on. On such occasions he would give me a history of his wanderings,

his trials, and all the cares incident to his sensitive nature and poverty. 'How often,' said he once, 'I have been in the heart of Paris, Berlin, London, or some other city, and heard persons singing, or the hand-organ playing, "Sweet Home," without a shilling to buy the next meal, or a place to put my head! The world has, literally, sung it until every heart is familiar with its melody. Yet I have been a wanderer from my boyhood. My country has turned me ruthlessly from my office; and in my old age I have to submit to humiliation for bread.' Thus he would complain of his hapless lot. His only wish was to die in a foreign land—to be buried by strangers, and sleep in obscurity."

Dickens's *Household Words* has boldly come out as the foe of the razor, and the defender of the beard and moustache! Mr. Chadwick conceives that the absence of moustache and beard must involve a serious loss to labourers in dusty trades, such as millers and masons; to men employed in grinding steel and iron; and to travellers on dusty roads. Men who retain the hair about the mouth are, also, he says, much less liable to decay, or aching of the teeth. "To this list we would add, also, that apart from the incessant dust flying about in town streets, and inseparable from town life, there is the smoke to be considered. Perhaps it does not matter much; but surely we had better not make dustholes or chimney funnels of our lungs. Beyond a certain point this introduction of mechanical impurity into the delicate air passages does cause a morbid irritation, marked disease, and premature death. We had better keep our lungs clean altogether, and for that reason men working in cities would find it always worth while to retain the air filter supplied to them by nature for the purpose—the moustache and beard around the mouth. Surely enough has been here said to make it evident that the Englishman who, at the end of his days, has spent about an entire year of his life in scraping off his beard has worried himself to no purpose, has submitted to a painful, vexatious, and not merely useless, but actually unwholesome custom." The Liverpool stonemasons now wear the moustache, and a knot of stout, handsome fellows at work in Birkenhead have, by this addition to their attractions, created quite a *furor among the softer sex*. One friend of ours, more of a freemason than a stonemason, has boldly commenced the desired reform, but the change is too recent for us to report progress—at least in the Birkenhead sense.

## BIRTHS.

August 23, at Rectory-place, Woolwich, Kent, the wife of Mr. ROBERT BEWOLASS, of a daughter.

August 27, at Hackney, the wife of Mr. THOMAS HENRY DEVITT, of a daughter.

August 28, at Bradford, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. S. G. GREEN, B.A., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

August 10, at the Friends' Meeting House, Bridgewater, Mr. THOMAS S. TREGELLES, ironmonger, Truro, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of J. THOMPSON, Esq., Bridgewater.

August 20, at the Independent Chapel, Poultry, by the Rev. S. B. BERGE, Mr. THOMAS BICCHER, of Beaminstor, to CHARLOTTE, second daughter of Mr. R. WEDGWOOD, London.

August 23, at the Independent Chapel, Foulmire, by J. Marchant, Mr. ROBERT ELGER, to Miss SANDERS.

August 23, at Rydal Chapel, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, JOHN WAKEFIELD CROPPER, Esq., second son of John Cropper, Esq., Dingle-bank, Liverpool, to SUSANNAH ELIZABETH LYDIA, third daughter of the late Dr. ARNOLD, of Rugby.

August 24, at St. Thomas's, Upper Clapton, by the Rev. J. W. Ayre, incumbent of St. Mark's, South Audley-street, the Rev. WILLIAM L. THORNTON, M.A., of City-road, to EMMA, eldest daughter of Dr. AYRE, Hackney.

August 25, at Salem Chapel, Clarence Parade, Cheltenham, by the Rev. W. G. Lewis, the Rev. JOHN LEWIS, Baptist minister, Darlington, to Miss LUCY, Oxford-place, Cheltenham.

August 25, at the New Congregational Church, Kingsland, by the Rev. J. Viney, HENRY, fourth son of R. GAMMAN, Esq., of Wilnot-square, Berhmal-green, to ELIZABETH BOWICK, eldest daughter of E. GOSWELL, Esq., of Grove-street, South Hackney.

August 25, at St. James's, Paddington, by the father of the bridegroom, CHARLES JAMES MONK, Esq., only son of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, to JULIA, only daughter of PANTIA RALLI, Esq., Greek Consul-General.

August 25, at Hoxton Academy Chapel, by the Rev. J. Hall, of Brentwood, the Rev. A. M. STALKER, of Leeds, to SARAH, daughter of Mr. W. B. KILPIN, of Hoxton, London.

August 25, at Trinity Chapel, Poplar, by the Rev. G. Smith, Mr. EDWARD HEWETT, of Cheltenham, to Miss ANN SOPHIA ATWOOD, of Poplar.

August 27, at St. John's, Hampstead, DAVID MASSON, Esq., Professor of English Literature, University College, London, to EMILY ROSALINE, eldest daughter of C. OAME, Esq., of Upper Avenue-road, Regent's Park.

## DEATHS.

April 16, while fording the river near Nelson, New Zealand, the Hon. CONSTANTINE A. DILLON, fourth son of the late Viscount Dillon, in his 39th year.

At the close of April, or beginning of May, at Melbourne, Australia, Mr. JOSEPH HUBBARD, formerly of Dorking, and late of Luton, Beds.

May 10, at Sydney, New South Wales, a week after his arrival from England, HENRY LAWSON, Esq., aged 40.

May 17, at Melbourne, Port Phillip, in the 25th year of her age, HARRIET, the wife of Mr. G. MIDDLECOAT, late of Islington.

May 27, at Melbourne, Victoria, of consumption, aged 22, WILLIAM JAMES HUNTER, youngest son of the late Francis Henry Hunter, of New-Inn.

August 9, at Charlemont, Armagh, Mr. ROBERT CORRIGAN, aged 72 years.

August 14, at his residence, Wimbledon, Mr. JAMES PAXTON, aged 62, brother of Sir Joseph Paxton, and many years confidential servant to the Duke of Somerset.

August 20, drowned off Ventnor, Mr. E. A. W. ANDERSON, Jun., of South Audley-street, aged 30, son-in-law of the late Mr. A. M. Biddood, of Vigo-street.

August 22, in the 56th year of his age, JOSEPH BLADEN, manager of the Shrubbery Iron Works, Wolverhampton.

August 22, aged 38, FANNY, the beloved wife of Mr. H. MASON, of No. 13, Park-terrace, Brixton, and of No. 84, Basinghall-street, solicitor.

August 22, at Speenhamland, Berks, the Rev. WILLIAM DRYLAND, aged 83 years.

August 2, the Right Hon. EDWARD VERNON, Lord Sheffield, aged 40.

August 23, in the faith and hope of the gospel, much regretted by relatives and fellow-members, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. E. DODWELL, of Brill House, Brill, Bucks.

August 23, at Hastings, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. JOHN CLARKE, who for forty-seven years was a clerk to Messrs. Hankey, 7, Fenchurch-street.

August 25, at Church-street, Hackney, where she had resided 64 years, greatly respected, Mrs. MARTHA BONSON, widow of the late Mr. William Bonson, in her 89th year.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Business is very slack at the Stock Exchange, many of the leading members being out of town. Consols

have undergone but little fluctuation during the past week: what little change has taken place has been determined by the barometer. The downward tendency of Saturday has been checked by finer weather and less speculation in the corn trade. To-day, the Funds are firm at opening prices. There has been a less active demand for Money during the last few days for general commercial purposes, and the supply has consequently become more abundant, which has led to lower rates of discount and interest.

The imports of the precious metals for the past week amount to about £284,000, of which £176,000 is in gold from Australia; the exports, on the other hand, do not exceed £210,000, showing a balance in favour of the former of £74,000.

The market for Foreign Securities is dull. In some Stocks, such as Mexican, Grenada, Peruvian, and Sardinian, prices have been lower. To-day, the market has been almost a blank, the only two markings in the official list being Buenos Ayres Bonds at 66, and Spanish Committee's Certificates at 6½ per Cent.

Business was very quiet in Railway Shares. Great Western Stock was dearer, having been dealt in for money at 89½. East Lancashire, 71½, Great Northern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75½ for money, and 75½ for the next account. London and North Western, 111 to 111½. South Western, 85 to 85½ for the next settling. Midland, 71½ to 71½; South Eastern, 70½; Berwick, 70½. East Indian Shares were steady at 25; and Great Indian Peninsular at 7½, and about ½ higher for the next account. Grand Trunk of Canada Shares were at the heavy discount of 2½.

French Shares were little altered, with the exception of Paris and Strasbourgs, which declined 10s. Sambre and Meuse were 5s. higher. Upper India Scrip ½ lower.

Gold Mines were heavy. Business was done in Aqua Fria at 1 prem.; Australasian at 1½ dis.; Australian Cordillera, ½ dis.; Ave Maria and Lake Bathurst, ½ discount. Bank of Australasia were 79½ and 80 for the next account. Union of Australia, 70; British American Land, 66½; Netherlands Land Enclosure, ½ dis.; Peel River Land, ½ prem.; N. S. Wales Coal, ½ dis.

The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company have obtained permission from the India Company to extend their guaranteed capital. Their present capital, which bears a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent., has sufficed to construct the line of 35 miles from the island of Bombay to Callian. A further sum of the same amount, and also guaranteed 5 per cent. is to be raised to extend the experimental line 18 miles from this to Shawpoor. Another million of money is to be raised, on which the India House will guarantee 4½ per cent., to carry on two main lines of road, one running south-east to Poona, and the other north-east to Khandeish; and a junction will ultimately be formed with the Bengal Railway at Allahabad or Mirzapore. The new shares will be issued at the meeting to be held in October, in the proportion of one £5 share guaranteed 5 per cent.; and one £10 share guaranteed 4½ per cent., for every share at present held.

The accounts from the manufacturing towns, notwithstanding the state of the London money-market, show no change in the activity of business and the steady amount of employment throughout the United Kingdom. At Manchester the extent of transactions has been satisfactory, although the increased production from the cessation of strikes causes some tendency to a reaction in prices. At Birmingham the iron trade remains firm, and in most other departments of industry, also, there is an amount of employment which can only be met by the operatives working overtime. The manufacture of iron houses for Australia and California is still carried on upon a large scale, and the general shipments of implements to Australia are maintained to a degree sufficient to cause anxiety as to whether the requirements of the existing population can by any possibility exceed the supplies already sent. The results of the eight weeks' strike among the carpet weavers at Kidderminster, just terminated, are stated to have been disastrous to the men, apart from the fact of stimulating the introduction of new machinery, which, although it may injure them for the moment, is certain, as has lately been shown at Nottingham, to create better occupation hereafter. The Nottingham reports state the lace business to be exceedingly good, while, as regards hosiery, although it is the dull season, the prospects are in every respect encouraging. In the woollen districts the pressure of unexecuted orders is such as to prevent the ordinary markets from being sufficiently furnished, and quotations continue unusually steady. From the Irish linen markets it is again stated that the supply of goods is, in most cases, greatly inadequate to the demand, even at the high rates to which prices have advanced, and that there is a strong tendency to a further rise. Here, also, the scarcity of labour has led the principal firms to the resolution of introducing new machinery, and several factories are about to be erected for weaving linen by steam power.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	97 ½	98 ½	98 ½
Cons. for Acct.	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½
3 per Ct. Red.	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½	98 ½	99 ½	99 ½
New 3½ per Ct.						
Annuities ..	101 ½	101 ½	101 ½	101 ½	101 ½	101 ½
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(From the Register kept by the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, Lancaster House, 2, Duke-street, Adelphi, London.)

Explanation.—For, f; against, a; absent, ..

Date, Aug.	No. of Division Paper.		
5	248	Granting £35,000 for constructing embankment between Battersea and Vauxhall Bridges, &c.	
8	249	Government measures to have precedence of motions on Wednesday next.	
8	250	No paid Commissioner, &c., to sit in the House of Commons (Charitable Trusts Bill).	
8	251	Preservation of rights and privileges of Church of England with respect to charities.	
8	252	Exempting Durham College from operation of Charitable Trusts Act.	
8	253	Exempting the London University from operation of Charitable Trusts Act.	
8	254	Going into Committee on Smoke Nuisance Act.	
9	255	Giving power to Committee to make provision in Metropolitan Sewers Acts Continuance Bill as to monies borrowed or to be borrowed.	
9	256	Giving rights of appeal—Hackney Carriages Bill.	
10	167	Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill—Information to be laid with the authority of the Secretary of State or Commissioners of Police.	

No. of House of Commons' Division Paper, and Reference No.		248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	Present.
MIDDLESEX ..	Lord R. Grosvenor .....	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	10
	R. H. Osborne .....	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	10
London .....	J. Masterman .....	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	10
	Lord J. Russell .....	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	10
	B. Rothschild .....	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	10
Westminster ..	Sir J. Duke .....	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	10
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